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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 143 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

DISASTROUS MIDNIGHT TRAIN CRASH

How Kalat Rallied To 'Quake Relief

KHAN'S HEROIC EFFORTS

Water From Cleft-In Hills Becomes God-Send To Guru Villagers

(From Our Correspondent.)
KABUL, June 16.

A closer look this morning at Miri (old palace and main bazar and residential quarters within the old Kalat Fort) reveals a pathetic sight.

The Choudry, of the town who conducted me pointed out wooden beams and rafters which under the crash of masses of masonry had not given way and while expatiating the hardness of Kalat wood and stone like hardness of Kalat mud walls lamented all the more for the irreparable collapse of all the structures without exception. The evacuation of the entire old Kalat town was effected within a few hours, of the shock and the streets presented a sight of utter ruin and desolation. For centuries the bazar of the town buzzed with human sounds as within its fort had grown up an emporium of trade of an extensive region of Baluchistan. The flourishing condition of the traders of old Kalat which from the early days has been largely in the hands of Hindus has tempted since ages predatory raiders from surrounding tribes and the memory of the last attack of five years ago resulting in considerable loot of property and loss of life is very fresh in the minds of all here. Since the assumption of rule about two years back by the present Khan both the raids and thefts have very considerably diminished and the sense of security has increased throughout the Kalat State.

NO DAMAGE TO IDOLS!

Strange fact was related to me by my esteemed guide and was corroborated by others also. All the sanctuaries and idols had remained intact and no damage whatsoever was sustained by them in the recent quake although the temples housing them had fallen.

Before entering Kalat town, three miles ahead on six high roads stands Kala Cantonment, which is occupied by the British political authorities. Besides houses of the British Political Agent and the Kalat Prime Minister two other buildings of importance there are the hospital and the post and telegraph office which serve the Kalat town also. All the buildings in the Cantonment have suffered damage and but for the postmaster the place is now completely deserted. For sometime past the question of removal of the hospital and the post office to Kalat town has been under consideration and it is now expected that new buildings for both will be put up in Kalat town.

KHAN'S HEROIC WORK.

The saving of the living and injured and even bringing out of the corpses underneath the debris in Kalat town was done with both promptness and speed under the personal direction and supervision of His Highness who having fortunately escaped unscathed issued forth accompanied by his Private Secretary, Sirdar Abdul Reheman Khan, and the Durbar Doctor, Mohd. Ismail, without undue delay. Order was also immediately given by His Highness to his younger brother, Adjutant Shahzada Abdul Karim Khan, to summon the State forces which along with such labour as could be procured, making up altogether about 500 active rescuers, set themselves to salvaging work and completed their operations by noon of the same day.

50 MEN RESCUED.

Of the persons rescued, about 50 had received injuries of various degrees while 134 bodies were extracted from under the debris with no life in them, 42 out of them being Hindus. Bohir Khan Mustaffa (Chief Executive Officer of Kalat Tehsil) whose own life had been saved at Quetta from underneath the debris reaching Kalat undertook under orders of His Highness the work of providing cloth for coffin and fuel for cremation as required by the Muslims and Hindus respectively.

First in importance in these parts are the steps taken for the protection of property without claimants against depredations of the neighbouring tribesmen, to provide which armed sentries were posted forthwith at entrances to the Bazar. Provision of food was also adequately made by His Highness for all. Medical treatment of all the injured persons was taken in hand without delay.

CONFIDENCE IN KHAN.

On the eastern side of the fort wall shop-keepers have been helped to improvise a bazar. His Highness has invited all Hindu traders to put up their shops inside the new Fort where their safety will ensured and in due time it is expected that this invitation will be accepted and arrangements for removal made. Enquiries made by me from all traders if they would need any outside help to put them on their legs again brought forth one and only reply that they had full confidence that His Highness would leave nothing undone which would help them to become prosperous once more.

HAVOC ALL ALONG

When His Highness had despatched his Secretary to Quetta, he was under the impression that his own town alone had suffered and the secretary was disappointed to find traces of havoc all along his way upto Quetta, the largest extent of which he witnessed at Quetta itself. Finding the Agent to the Governor General naturally fully occupied with the disposition of all the available resources in Quetta for help in the town and thus seeing no hope of despatching immediate relief to Kalat, the call of family love drove the Private Secretary next to make enquiries about the fate of his wife and eight children.

BIOGRAPHY SAVED

Finding that his entire family had providentially escaped and there still lurked in his mind that sharp anxiety about the fate of the manuscript biography of the late King Nadirshah of Afghanistan under whom he had worked as Secretary at the Afghan Legation in Paris during 1924 and for sometime later. Readers will be happy to learn that this first biography of King Nadirshah written in English by his former Secretary having been reclaimed in tact from the debris awaits publication.

The Political Agent of Kalat State, Mr. C. P. Skrine, organised both the rescue and medical and other relief work in the remaining vast area affected by the earthquake.

INJURED PRIME MINISTER

Another important official of Kalat staff who deserves praise for his devotion to duty is Mr.

(Continued on page 8.)

STORY BEHIND KHAN'S ESCAPE

Fakir's Premonition And Cancellation Of Marriagt At Quetta

EXTENT OF 'QUAKE AREA

(From Our Correspondent)
KALAT, June 15

Following down the line taken by the 'quake current, I reached Mastung 32 miles from Quetta. Mastung is the most fertile Tehsil out of the eleven extensive Tehsils comprising the hill and plain tracts of Kalat State. The fury of the 'quake current fortunately spent itself within the Kalat tehsil at Thak, about 15 miles south of Kalat town proper the last places slightly touched by the 'quake being Soriab and Khuzdar, 45 miles and 110 miles respectiveiy from Kalat town, where the shock was felt resulting in little damage.

'QUAKE LINE EXTENT

I have thus far traced the line over a distance of 199 miles from Quetta down to Khuzdar, Kalat being about the middle of the line, 89 miles south-west of Quetta. About 10 miles above Quetta in the neighbourhood of Baleli, the shock was felt causing damage. The length of the havoc line is 114 miles from Baleli in British Baluchistan, Thok in Kalat State, the maximum intensity of the shock covering 70 miles distance includes the two principal stations Quetta and Mastung while the width of maximum intensity is across the Mastung Road in Kalat State over a distance of 16 miles which gives an area of the epicentre.

The width of the intensity of the shock narrows itself travelling down to Kalat being about 10 miles wide at Guru, which is about 18 miles below Mastung, and coming down another 18 miles at Mangochah the width diminished to about 7 miles. Twenty-two miles further down at Kalat town the width shrinks down to only about 3 miles.

The most noteworthy sight that came in view while approaching Kalat town was the ancient Miri (former ruler's residence) situated on the hillock dominating the scene for miles round, but due to the havoc appearing a symbol of utter destruction. Miri is reported to (have been built at least 700 years ago by a Hindu chief called Shewa and stood up on the highland till fortnight ago, incidentally showing that within the last 700 years no shock of such intensity as the recent one was experienced by this part of the country. The sight of Miri reminds one of Baronial Castles within which in the midst of entertaining hospitality grew the culture of the age. On the terraces of the hillock stood houses of dependants and servants and at the fort for a mile in each direction are bazars and city population, all encloses within a fortified thick mud wall, with huge guarded gates.

Miri by itself has attracted all visitors to this spot by both its great height and its spacious, artistically decorated halls and within Miri, Kali temples in chiselled cavern ordinarily restored to by Hindu worshippers drew at the time of public calamity or private distress Muslim suppliants and have many legends connected with it. Tradition has it that underneath Miri lie immense buried treasures which await excavation now that Miri is devasted.

RESIDENCE OF RULERS

For centuries Miri was used as their residence by the rulers and only three or four years ago the change of residence was effected shortly before his death by the late Khan. The present ruler, His Highness, Lieut. Mir Ahmed Yahkhan, took up his residence on the present site two miles eastwards, which building has stood the shock with only a few cracks.

STORY BEHIND KHAN'S ESCAPE.

However the ruling fami-

(Continued On Page 8)

Carriages Reduced To Matchwood

DOCTORS & NURSES RUSH TO SCENE FOR RESCUE

LONDON, June 16.

At least ten were killed and many injured in a midnight train crash at Welwyn Garden City Station (Hertfordshire) when the parcels express dashed into the rear of Kingcross to the Newcastle passenger express standing at the station.

Doctors and nurses have rushed to the scene of disaster from Kingcross, but the rescue work was hampered in the absence of illumination. Carriages receiving the full force of impact are practically reduced to matchwood.—Reuter's Special.

14 KILLED

The death roll in the train crash is 14 including five women, two babies in arms the injured being between fifty and sixty.

Terrible scenes were witnessed after the crash and groans of the injured in darkness added to the horror of the disaster.

In the flames of acetylene lamps, rescuers hacked away at the wreckage in frenzied attempts to rescue those pinned underneath. Scores of voluntary helpers attracted the scene by noise and explosion assisted by doctors and nurses in rescuing the survivors who were rushed to the hospital in ambulances and private cars.—Reuter's Special.

14 KILLED: 30 INJURED
Cause Of Accident

(Later.)—It is officially stated 14 hitherto are known to have been killed and 30 injured in the Welwyn train-smash, which is the worst in Britain since the Charfield disaster of 1928.

Twelve bodies have been recovered. Eye-witnesses declare that the first train which was the second portion of 22-45 King's Cross to Newcastle express, had just left the station, crossed from the sideline to the mainline, travelling about 20 miles per hour, while the parcels express, which also had a few passengers, was estimated to have been travelling at the speed of 70 miles per hour.

An official stated the first train should not have stopped at the station. Though rescue-work is proceeding feverishly the main line was still blocked at eleven this morning. When the dawn broke an appalling picture of splintered woodwork and twisted metal presented itself. The main line trains are being diverted via the Cuffley loopline.—Reuter's Special.

RAJEN BABU STARTS FOR KARACHI

To Go To Patna After A Few Days' Stay

Babu Rajendra Prasad left Bombay on Sunday night by the Gujerat Mail for Karachi. At the Bombay Central Station, he was seen off by a large number of Congressmen including Messrs. K. F. Nariman, K. M. Munshi (the host of Rajen Babu) Mr. Nagindas T. Master, S. K. Patil, Mathuradas Tricumji, and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi.

Rajen Babu is due to arrive in Karachi on Tuesday evening. After a few days' stay there, he will proceed to Patna.

(Stop Press See Page 8.)

RELIEF IN OUTLYING VILLAGES

Rajen Babu's Move To Arrange Non-Official Organisation

WILL GOVT. ALLOW IT?

Now that entry into Quetta is banned by the Government, the question is raised whether relief operations in the countryside of Baluchistan, are possible, as the damage caused by the earthquake in the interior also must have been considerable.

Discussing the issue with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, hoped that non-official relief organisations would be allowed to administer relief in the villages which must have been affected by the 'quake.

WORK IN COUNTRYSIDE.

"If Quetta has been a big military station, where the Government are in a position to take charge of the entire relief work, and they think it would create complications and add to the difficulty of relief work, to admit outsiders, there may still be a great deal to be done in the countryside and if non-official organisations are permitted to participate in that work, it would be both useful and helpful," observed Rajen Babu.

He said: "Having received urgent calls from friends in Karachi and in the Punjab to proceed at once, I have cancelled my tour programme and am going there.

"I have asked friends to meet me immediately on my arrival, so that we may decide on the line of action and the programme of relief. As it is, entry into Quetta being disallowed, we can at most do our little whatever we can, for the refugees.

"Unfortunately, there is no news worth mentioning about the condition of the villages. I cannot imagine that the intensity of shock was spent only on the civil portion of the town of Quetta. As is well-known, earthquake takes a line and damage must have extended along that line into the interior.

SCOPE OF WORK IN COUNTRYSIDE.

"Information so far received is very scanty. "But I do not know if the Government would permit our working in the countryside.

"If after studying the situation and gathering such information as is available in Karachi and other places, I find that there is sufficient scope for one big non-official organisation, I shall try to set it up. If on the other hand, the scope for work is limited, the organisation also will have to be on a smaller scale.

FEELING IN INDIA.

"It seems to me that the feeling in the country is strongly in favour of a non-official relief organisation for taking up relief work. I am anxious not to do anything which will embarrass the Government in their operations. At the same time, this natural desire of the people to serve their brethren in distress is also to be satisfied, and we shall do whatever we are permitted to do in the circumstances.

"I will announce the programme which we will chalk out as soon as I have studied and discussed the situation at Karachi."

WORLD RECORD IN ATHLETICS

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LOS ANGELES, June 16.

In athletics the University of California team established a world record for a mile relay of 3/12/4, which is two-tenths better than Stanford University's record of 1931.

Unite Under Banner Of Brotherhood Of Islam

MUSLIM WOMEN CELEBRATE PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY.

Muslim ladies of Bombay mustered strong at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday to commemorate the birthday anniversary of Holy Prophet Muhammed and speeches, recalling the life and teachings of the Prophet and urging the Muslim community to act up to them, were delivered at the meeting.

The Aga Khan Lady Volunteer Corps and Girl Guides were present on the occasion.

Mrs. Rahimatbai Jairazbhoy presided.

The celebration commenced with prayers and the recital of verses from the Holy Qoran. Begum Mirza Humayan Sahiba of Hyderabad (Deccan), who performed the opening ceremony, in a stirring speech, appealed to the Muslim community to sink their differences and unite under one banner, the brotherhood of Islam. She deplored the existence of divisions and sects in the community and remarked that since all the Muslims believed in one God, the Allah, it was up to them to live in amity, harmony and unity. Islam, when united said the Begum Sahiba, could defy the whole world.

NEED FOR MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

She deplored the high amount of illiteracy existing amongst the Muslims of the world to-day and said it was necessary to make progress in that direction. It was necessary also to cut down expenditure on rituals. The Begum Sahiba, then read poems composed by Sir Kishan Prasad and Mr. Kasuri of Punjab in praise of the Prophet, and said that such efforts to understand one another's religions would tend towards national solidarity and help to remove all religious antipathies, communal prejudices and communal aloofness.

ROOT OF ALL ILLS

In her presidential address, Mrs. Rahimatbai Jairazbhoy said, that all the existing ills of the world had their root in the self-delusion and self-aggrandisement of man, and held that the only remedy for them were revealed in the Qoran. World peace and harmonious international relationship could be achieved best by following the principles of Islam. The Holy Prophet always lived according to that principle of simple living and high thinking and he had often said: "a simple house to live in, clothes enough to cover one, and some bread to eat, are quite enough for the sustenance of human life."

EMANCIPATOR OF WOMEN

Continuing, the president said that the Prophet was the first to emancipate women. His life was dedicated to the preaching of the word of God with wisdom and fortitude, so much so, that it was difficult to separate him from the divine attributes of God. And because of this he had attained to such a perfection of humanity that he was, and always would be, the greatest benefactor of the world.

The President deplored the high percentage of illiteracy existing amongst the Muslim community to-day and pointed out that no nation had advanced which was backward in learning and achievement. She appealed to them in the words of the Prophet, "avoid ignorance, seek learning and always endeavour to add to it, and pray God to help you."

Amongst the speakers were Mrs. Qazi Kabiruddin, Mrs. Katijabai Abdul Razak, Miss Aminabai Maniar and Mrs. Noorbhanu Maniar. The Presidential speech was read by Fatima Begum, superintendent of Municipal Schools.

SATYAMURTI STOPS HIS MINISTERSHIP-HUNTING PROPAGANDA

Listens To Rajen Babu's Advice, But Expects Socialists Will Likewise Stop Their Counter Move

"CHRONICLE" SPECIAL).

The persistent propaganda carried on by Mr. S. Satyamurti, President of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee and member of the Congress Parliamentary Board, has been brought to an end, it is learned, through the intervention of the Congress President.

LEADERS' EMBARRASSMENT

Not a small amount of embarrassment was caused to prominent Congress leaders, as Mr Satyamurti was carrying on unceasing propaganda for the acceptance of ministerial offices under the New Constitution, while the Congress leaders were declaring that the consideration of the whole issue was premature and the time had not come to take notice of the desirability or otherwise of Congressmen accepting offices, and that above all, it would be the duty of the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee and even of the plenary session, should it be necessary to give a final verdict.

It appears, Rajen Babu wrote to Mr. Satyamurti that if he stopped his propaganda, it would considerably help the Congressmen in keeping up to their declared policy over the question.

It is stated, Mr. Satyamurti wrote back to the effect that in deference to the wishes of the Congress President, he had given up his erstwhile propaganda.

He further expressed a hope that the "other Party" (evidently meaning the Congress Socialists) would also stop their propaganda against acceptance of offices.

WHAT SOCIALISTS CLAIM.

The Congress Socialists, as enquiries show, ridicule the suggestion of Mr. Satyamurti, as they claim their scheme represents the accredited policy of the Congress, viz, the struggle for independence, while the campaign of Mr. Satyamurti, according to them, may land these Congressmen into cushy jobs, and compromising positions from which they would find it difficult to come out when the occasion demands.

SCOTCH TRAIN ACCIDENT

Glasgow Passenger Crashes Into Buffers

(Special Cable)
LONDON, June 16.

The passenger train from Glasgow crashed into the buffers at the terminus of Gourock, this morning twenty-nine were injured, three of them seriously. The majority of passengers bound for holiday resorts, intended to board the pleasure steamer at Goarock.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted educated Maratha virgin for marriage with Maratha youth 30. Apply with photograph and particulars Box No. 4361, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted highly cultured virgin or widow irrespective of caste, creed and religion for matrimony for highly educated and cultured youth 30 of progressive Hindu community. Apply with photo for further particulars to Box No. 4362, "Bombay Chronicle".

A High Class Hindu Nationalist age 32, with income Rs. 250—300 p. mensem. Seeks a fair educated Hindu Virgin, age 18 to 22. Apply Box No. 4353 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted.—For Survey Division, Idar State, one Divisional Engineer pay Rs. 200 and 4 Surveyors pay Rs. 75 for carrying out survery of new roads alignments. Apply stating qualifications and experience to Rai Bahadur Raj Ratan Jagan Nath Bhandari, M. A., LL. B., Dewan, Idar State Himatnagar, Himatnagar A. P. Railway. (1238).

Wanted Competent Shorthand Typists and Qualified Experienced Accountants (Gujarati). Apply urgently ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY (Est. 1930) 369/371 Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. (4302).

Wanted Organisers and Branch Secretaries for Baroda and Maharashtra on salary and commission basis. Persons with experience and influence need only apply. Write to P. Box 212, Bombay. (4370

Wanted a B. A. preferably with English or B. Com. for Jafarabad High School. Apply with particulars Post Box 5012 Bombay 9. (4372)

Wanted a competent Transferrer for Lithographic process. Must know all his work. Apply stating salary to Box No. 4364, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Graduates, B.T. or S.T.C. Teachers for Maths., Science English, History, Geography for Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar and Karachi. Salary 60—80. Apply Secretary, G.L.I.C., 95, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Immediate appointment. 4369.

Wanted Graduates with Sanskrit (Hon) Marathi and Mathematics as their optional subjects for a Suburban School. Law students need not apply. Apply to Box No. 1233, "Bombay Chronicle" before 22nd instant.

Wanted Graduate with Chemistry and Mathematics having not less than 5 years' experience of mill-work including erection, fitting and overhauling of machinery, to work as Junior Assistant in the Textile Manufactures Department of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay. Salary Rs. 110-10-170. One year's probation. Apply to the Principal & Secretary, immediately.

Applications are invited from L. C. P. & S. Lady Doctors for the following seven posts by the 30th June, 1935. (1) One Lady Doctor to work in the Civil Hospital Mirpurkhas and the Margarete Gibson Maternity Home attached to it. She will work under the direct supervision of the District Medical Officer Thar Parkar who will allot to her the treatment of both out door and indoor female cases. The scale of pay is 100—5—200 with no house rent. (2) Six Lady Doctors on 100—5—200 plus Rs. 10/- house rent to be appointed either in the Taluka headquarters or such other town as is determined by the Board. (3) All the seven Lady Doctors will have to attend cases when necessary, outside headquarters for which work there will be a prescribed scale of fees. Private practice will be allowed subject to certain conditions prescribed by the Board. (Sd.) G. N. SHAH, President, District Local Board. Thar Parkar. (1171).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

The Central College for Women. affiliated University, Nagpur. Residential College. Session opens 6th July. Prospectus, application forms sent on request. Apply Principal. (1235).

Wanted candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Hostel available. Apply to:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind.) (4232).

Learn:—Electrical and Radio Engineering. City and Guilds London Diplomas. Low charges. Recognised instructions. Prospectus on three annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10 (4318).

Senior Cambridge Institute is the only institution on which you can safely rely for Best coaching. It alone conducts regular classes and keeps efficiency. Apply 379-83, Walker Buildings, Lamington Road. (1170).

American Dental College—Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th July. For Illustrated Prospectus, apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D. D. S. Karachi. 4307

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow (Recognised by U. P. Government). Applications from matriculates for the Overseer class session July 1935 are being entertained now and shall be considered in the order they are received till the required number is made up. (4247).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Income Tax Handy Calculator 1935-36. Most useful and indispensable. Rupee one. Apply F. X. Alphonso Clare Road, Byculla. (4373)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

When Domestic Small-Loan-Difficulties Arise, Bombay-Middle-Classes, Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4268).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Silverbrook Teas. Packed in tins, packets and cases. Influential and respective persons to act as District Inspectors to organise the Agents on a salary of 300-15-500 plus allowances. Stocks entrusted up to 10,000 lbs. Only persons having influence and able to pay security need apply with references. Silverbrook Ltd., Post Box No. 458, 5, Rundall's Vepery, Madras. (4355).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	[illegible]	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

103. LIVE STOCK.

For Sale.—Black Cocker Spaniel Puppies, 5 dogs, 2 bitches. Good boned, good pedigree registered. K. C. I. also at Stud Orlando of Hergla Sire of the above litter. Apply Mrs. B. J. Dudley, 3, Anderson House, Mazagon, Bombay 10. (4365).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Silverbrook Teas—All grades of Leaf and Dust Teas are available at competitive rates, only wholesale merchants write for samples stating their requirements. Silverbrook Ltd., Post Box No. 458, 5, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras. (4355).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Wanted—Two Arab Stallions 14|2-15 Chestnut with good Indian marks, age between 4 and 5 for stud purposes for the Coimbatore District Board. Correspond with the Pattagay of Palayakottai and Vice-President, District Board Coimbatore Palayakottai post (via) Erode Railway Station. (1225)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF KURNOOL.

Original Suit 539/1933.

Between:—
JOTAJEE MOOLCHAND having died his legal representative Babu Bai widow Plaintiff.

Vs.

GUNDA CHINNA VENKATESWAMI Defendant.

I. A. 1373 of 1934.

RAJAJEE Petitioner.

TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed petitioner has filed the above application for his being added as a second plaintiff along with Babu Bai, the first plaintiff as he has obtained a transfer deed regarding the suit debt, from the said Babu Bai. The said application stands posted to 5-7-1935 and objections, if any may be preferred on that date.

N. SESHACHARLU.
Advocate for the Petitioner
Kurnool. (1270) 1214

Public Notices

WANTED

A DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Saran on a salary of Rs. 800-40-1,000 on probation for two years plus travelling allowance at the first class rate according to the rules in force. None need apply who is not qualified as per Bengal Government Notification No. 3334 L.S.G. dated 20th December, 1901, as amended by Bihar and Orissa Government Notification No. 1255 L.S. G.R. dated 14-8-23 reproduced at page 607 of the Roy Chaudhury's L.S.G. Reference Book (Revised Edition) and further amended by Bihar and Government Notification No. 545 L.S.G.R. dated 20-5-35. The candidate must state his previous experience and age. Application should be submitted in a sealed and Registered cover, addressed to the undersigned and superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials in original required by the rules, published under the Government Notification above referred to with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration, in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. The candidates should also give their telegraphic addresses in their applications. The selected candidate will have to join at once, and shall have to occupy the bungalow reserved for the District Engineer on a monthly rent of 10 per cent of his salary.

No travelling allowance will be paid to any candidate if called for an interview, or for joining the appointment after selection. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification. The last date up to which applications can be received is 30th June, 1935.

J. N. SINHA,
Chairman, District Board,
Saran.
1207

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts belonging to the following deceased members, lying unclaimed with the Society for a long time will be confiscated unless approved claims are received by the undersigned within a fortnight of the appearance of this notice:—

Late Mr. N. L. Chatterjee.
" " S. C. Mitra.
" " J. T. R. Stock.
" " Nur Bax.
" " J. F. Reid.
" " F. E. Teasdale.
" Mrs. Billings.

M. N. Dar, M.A., LL.B,
Hony. Secretary,
Simla Urban Co-operative Thrift & Credit Society Ltd., Railway Board, Simla.

4375

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT REGISTRAR OF BOMBAY.

APPLICATION NO. 4 of 1935.

In the matter of Registration of a deed of charge Rs. 3,000, dated 1st October, 1934, executed by (1) Kaikhoshru Pirojshaw Contractor, (2) Burjorji Pirojshaw Contractor & (3) Homai daughter of Pirojshaw Contractor in favour of Genaji Venaji & Company relating to immovable property bearing C. S. Nos. 1114 Girgaum and 994 Fort Divisions.

To
(1) KAIKHOSHRU PIROJSHAW CONTRACTOR
(2) BURJORJI PIROJSHAW CONTRACTOR
and
(3) HOMAI, daughter of Pirojshaw Contractor, Khetwadi 12th Lane.

You are hereby summoned to appear before me in person or by duly constituted attorney on 21st June, 1935, at 11-30 a.m. in the forenoon and from day to day until the matter is disposed of and your attendance is dispensed with by me; and to do the needful in the matter and until you have been examined by me or unless you have obtained my leave.

TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the matter will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and seal this 15th day of June '35.

The Seal of the Registrar of Bombay.

S. M. PAREKH.
Registrar of Bombay.

N.B.—If you claim any Bhatta or conveyance hire or any other fees you may apply to me at the time of your appearance. 1214

SMALL-POX PERSISTS IN PRESIDENCY

Over 300 Attacks And 60 Deaths Reported From E. Khandesh In Past Week

The following is the official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending June 8.

CHOLERA.

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 53 attacks and 21 deaths against 49 attacks and 19 deaths in the previous week. Bijapur district reported 29 attacks and 8 deaths against 18-5 in the previous week; Sholapur 17-10 against 9-4; Belgaum 5-2 against 19-8 and Nasik 2-1 against 1-1.

PLAGUE.

In the presidency there were in all 4 attacks and 3 deaths from plague against 6-2 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Kanara 2 attacks and 1 death against nil; Satara 1-0 against 3-1; Bijapur 1-1 against nil and Sholapur 0-1 against 3-1.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox figures for the week are:—East Khandesh 325 attacks and 58 deaths; Kanara 185-34; Belgaum 138-18; West Khandesh 90-15; Thana 90-4; Nasik 77-9; Kolaba 42-5; Bijaur 38-7; Dharwar 34-7; Kaira 34-9; Poona 31-7; Satara 29-4; Ahmednagar 26-4; Ahmedabad 26-12; Surat 17-10; Sholapur 10-0; Broach 8-1; Ratnagiri 7-2; Karachi 2-1; Hyderabad 7-6; Thar and Parkar 15-3; Upper Sind Frontier 1-1; Sukkur 2-0; and Bombay city 52-29. Total 1,286 attacks and 246 deaths against 1,330-233 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Twenty-two attacks and 17 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against 8 attacks and 7 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad city reported 1 attack and 2 deaths; Poona City 3-2; East Khandesh district 13-11; Bombay City 4-2 and Nawabshah town 1-0.

MALARIA.

Two touring medical officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the presidency proper visited 14 villages and treated 225 persons. Of these, 134 were treated for malaria. The number of children and adults examined for spleen was 315 and 81 of these were found with enlarged spleen.

Two deaths from influenza were reported from Bombay City during the week.

Knocked Down By Motor Car

A woman aged 35 was knocked down by the Motor Car 5097Y on Victoria Garden Road at 3-45 p.m. on Saturday and sustained serious injuries. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died soon after admission.

Inquest will be held on Monday.

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"MAGNA CHARTA" OF HARIJANS

Poona Pact Has Become A Part Of The Govt. Of India Act, Says M. C. Rajah

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJAHMUNDRY, June 15.

In the course of his speech delivered at the eighth Andhra Provincial Depressed Classes, Conference Mr. M. C. Rajah said:—

I feel that we have arrived at a stage in which we should brush aside all considerations of personal consistency with our attitude in the past and concentrate our attention on the future. Political agitation is only a means to an end and not an end in itself. A time arrives when we should cry halt and take account of our gains and losses and gathering up the results settle down to the work of reconstruction in a constructive spirit. This is why I rejoice along with the Government in the incoming of the representatives of the Congress whose participation in the deliberations of the Indian Legislative Assembly augurs well for the future working of the Reforms. For what the country needs at this hour is not mere co-operation by one party and criticism by another. Its supreme need is a combination of both in one and the same party—critical co-operation or co-operative and constructive criticism; and this is what, I take it, the Congress leaders have come into the Assembly to offer. It is my firm conviction that it is only through co-operation in and with the Government and in the administration of the country that co-operation and unity among the people themselves can be achieved. We cannot practise non-co-operation in a particular direction without expecting non-co-operation being practised against us from another quarter. Recent experience has shown that those who preach or practice non-co-operation towards one party are paid in their own coin by those whose support they need. I say this not in any fault finding spirit but as a warning for the future and as an earnest plea for a co-operative and constructive spirit being brought to bear upon the consideration of the proposals embodied in the future Government of India Act.

Viewing the Government of India Bill, that is before Parliament, so far at least as our community is concerned, I am glad to observe that the interests of our community are advanced without conflict with the interests of other communities and indeed as part of the general advancement. For instance the enlargement of the electorate from 3 p.c. of the population to 14 p.c. gives the franchise to a very large number of our people. And as a special protection, the franchise is so broadened as to give the vote to 10 p.c. out of 60 millions of our people. Surely this is a decided move in the direction of Democratic Government or in other words of Swaraj. In this respect the special protection is shared by our community along with women and that the elevation and enfranchisement of women and of the Depressed Classes are two essential factors of social and political progress. I am sure that no body in India, however conservative and orthodox he may be, will grudge us this special attention.

HARIJAN MAGNA CHARTA.

I am glad also that the Poona Pact in which Hindu leaders like Madan Mohan Malaviya co-operated with Mahatma Gandhi has now become a part of the Government of India Act. Is this not a fact over which all classes should rejoice? The Poona Pact is the Magna Charta of our community It is a well thoughtout arrangement.

It is of no use to ignore or minimise the importance of Autonomy being introduced in Provincial Governments immediately.

In short, safeguards provided in the Report could all be made superfluous and inoperative if we bring a constructve and co-operative spirit for working the Reforms.

In considering this subject of safeguards, it will not do to be sentimental. A little self-examination, both personal and co-operative self-examination, will do us good. Are we all that we might be in the matter of mutual confidence, mutual respect and mutual co-operation? As a member of the Depressed Classes and as a Hindu, I think I have the right to ask this question. If we possessed all the moral and social qualities necessary for full Self-Government, what would be the necessity for Gandhiji turning aside from his political activities and diverting his energies to the cause of the Harijans? And is not the feeling of Untouchability with its implications of distrust, contempt and boycott which is shown so flagrantly towards the Depressed Classes, characteristic, in smaller measure no doubt and in subtler form of the mutual relation of the thousand communities which inhabit this land?

UNSATISFACTORY.

I do agree that the proposed constitution is not to the satisfaction of all, but at the same time I would conserve and appropriate powers and privileges provided for in the proposed constitution and prepare for a greater appropriation of powers in the course of development indicated in the Reforms. To talk of a wholesale condemnation of the constitution seems to me not only unwise and suicidal but unwarranted by facts. Wisdom seems to lie in recognising the facts of the situation and in putting the shoulder to the wheel and in advancing the interests of the people and the cause of India through the opportunities now opened to us for the first time in our history.

Before I conclude I wish to say a few words about the Harijan Sevak Sangh. This Association was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932 and has been carrying on splendid work on behalf of our community. It is directed and controlled by Mr. G. D. Birla, a man of unbounded sympathy for the Depressed Classes, and the whole work is supervised by that devoted worker Mr. A. V. Thakker, who is best fitted for this work. Mr. Thakker is ably assisted by Professor N. R. Malkani. I have nothing but praise for these self-less workers, who have dedicated their lives for this noble cause. The special feature of the work of the Sangh this year is the collection of one lakh of rupees to improve the water supply of Harijan basties in villages. On behalf of our community I take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude to the Sangh and its officers.

MISFORTUNE DOGS HER FOOTSTEPS

Refugee Woman Loses Her Child On Arrival At Lahore Station

LAHORE (By Mail).

Vigorous efforts are being made by the police to trace a child belonging to a female Quetta refugee, which is said to have been lost at the Lahore Railway Station.

It is stated that a Muslim woman, wife of a clerk of the Government Military Dairy Farm, Quetta, and an earthquake refugee arrived at Lahore by the Karachi Mail.

Immediately after the arrival of the train which also brought other refugees from Quetta a European lady volunteer and three or four Indian lady volunteers approached the women refugees and took their children for giving them bath as they do in the case of all refugee children.

After some time, the children of the other ladies were returned but the one-year-old son of the wife of the clerk was not restored. She enquired of the lady volunteers, who could not tell the whereabouts of the child.

CHILD NOT YET FOUND

Every effort was made to search the child at the platform but the boy could not be found anywhere. A report was then lodged with the Railway police.

The mother of the child told the police that a lady volunteer wearing a blue saree took the child from her.

The police are investigating the matter but uptil the evening of 13th instant the child has not been found.—A. P.

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Sardar Vallabhbhai's Rejoinder On Plague Treatment At Borsad Criticised

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Gopaldas Desai have issued a lengthy statement purporting to be a rejoinder to the Government communique of April 27, on the plague situation in Borsad. This rejoinder contains a number of inaccurate statements and allegations against local officials, which careful enquiry has shown to be unfounded. Government are satisfied that the statement in the rejoinder to the effect that the officers of the Public Health Department and local Revenue officers refused to co-operate with the Congress workers is entirely incorrect. These officers have made every endeavour, both to give and obtain co-operation; but Government regret to observe that their efforts in that direction have been met by unwillingness and, not infrequently, by open discourtesy from the Congress workers.

TWO INSTANCES.

"It is not necessary to reply in detail to the many allegations and innuendoes. The following two instances are enough. The signatories to the rejoinder say that the Mamlatdar of Borsad was inert regarding persons arriving in Borsad from the plague-stricken area of Petlad. On the contrary, apprehending an outbreak of plague in Borsad, the Mamlatdar wrote as far back as October 1934 to the President of the Borsad Municipality asking him to take preventive measures. He also instructed the Police Sub-Inspector to prepare a list of arrivals from Petlad. There were 27 such persons, and efforts were made to inoculate them. Five were actually inoculated.

"A further allegation is that though there was plague in Bochasan village, on 29th March last, the Mamlatdar reported that there was no plague there. This again is incorrect. The fact that there was plague at Bochasan on 29th March was not borne out by the reports of village officers. The Mamlatdar visited the village in the company of the President of the Taluka Local Board on April 12. Both of them found no record to show that there was plague in the village, but the village required cleaning.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

They collected the leading men of the village and advised them to take preventive measures. In the course of enquiry it was discovered that rats were dying in one locality. As it was necessary to incur some expenditure by the Local Board for disinfectants, and for cleansing the village by the employment of bhangis, the President, Taluka Local Board, thought it advisable to record a statement of the leading men to the effect that rats were dying in one locality. This was done to arm the President with authority for incurring expenditure. It was not done in order to prove the non-existence of plague in the village, as is insinuated in the rejoinder. The next day the President, Taluka Local Board, accompanied by the medical officer visited the village again. The doctor detected three cases in the area, and on receipt of his report the Mamlatdar wired to the President, District Local Board and the Collector.

WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY?

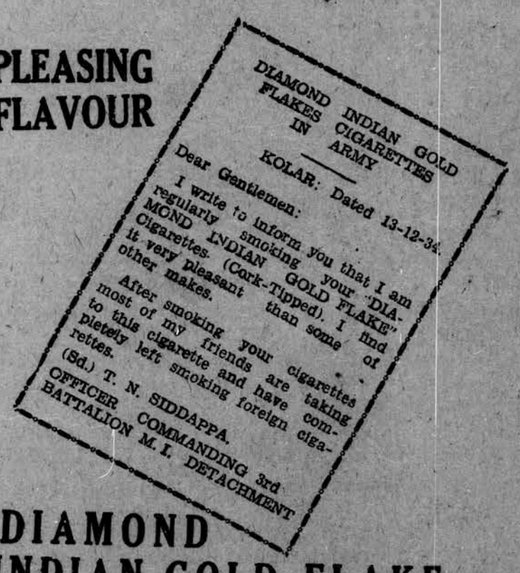
In considering the criticisms levelled against Government it must always be remembered that the primary responsibility for plague prevention and other sanitary measures lies with the local authorities, and not with Government. The latter, through its officers, gives advice and assistance whenever needed. It is the task of the local bodies not only to persuade the people to take measures to help themselves, but also to provide the staff required to check and control an epidemic, although in the case of Borsad town and taluka, Government have allotted Rs. 7,000 for special anti-plague measures.

Government are satisfied that their officers, with the co-operation of the local authorities, have done their best to cope with the plague epidemic in Borsad town, and the villages affected in the taluka. They much regret to have to place on record their distrust of some of the forms of treatment of plague adopted by the Congress workers, especially when they have allowed patients actually suffering from plague to be removed from their villages and carried in motor cars bad roads to the Congress Hospital. In a serious disease like plague such treatment is bound to have fatal results. Thy have learned with still greater regret that patients who had been removed to the hospital were allowed to return to their villages while still suffering from the disease, and that in one such case the patient actually died in a motor car on his way home.

CONGRESSMEN'S "LACK OF EXPERIENCE."

"Judging from the remarks made in their rejoinder, Government can only come to the conclusion that, probably through lack of that experience and knowledge which have been gained by Government officers in dealing with previous plague epidemics, the Congress workers have failed to realise the difficulties of coping with an epidemic when the conditions under which the people are living are all in favour of its spread. The peculiar characteristics of the present plague epidemic in Borsad taluka have enhanced these difficulties, but Government are satisfied that all reasonable precautions have been taken by the authorities concerned to prevent its spreading further and that adequate measures are also being taken as far as possible to treat those actually suffering from the disease."

PLEASING FLAVOUR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INDIAN COLONIAL CONFERENCE

To Be Held At Madras On July 27, & 28

The Joint Secretaries write:—

At a meeting of the Indian Colonial Society, Madras held on the 4th May last, it was resolved to hold an Indian Colonial Conference in Madras on the 27th and 28th July next. Its main object is to make a survey of Colonisation abroad by Indians, which has been going on systematically for the past 100 years since 1835 and to celebrate the Centenary by reading papers and inviting discussions on current colonial problems affecting the position and status of Indians in all parts of the world with a view to arrive at a proper solution of the problems and to take such practical measures as may lie in the power of the Society and to make representations if necessary to the Indian Government and to the Colonial other Governments concerned.

All those who are interested in this important subject, which affects the status of nearly 4½ millions of Indians abroad, will show their sympathy with the cause. Those who have long resided in one or other of the Colonies, but are now staying in India, are cordially invited to read papers respecting those particular colonies.

Delegates from various Colonies will attend the Conference and enlighten the public on the present situation there. Indian Colonials will contribute to the success of the conference by their co-operation and all Indians, whether at home or abroad, as delegates or speakers or who wish to join the Society as Members, may communicate with the secretaries.

QUARREL OVER WATERING TURN

One Killed And Another Seriously Injured In Free Fight

LAHORE (By Mail).

That perennial source of violent crime in the Punjab—rivalry over "turn of watering" the fields—was responsible for a serious affray between Muslims and Sikhs in the village of Kot Hadyatali on the 12th instant.

It is stated, the deceased, Gehnasingh, was watering his fields when the Muslim cultivators of an adjoining field appeared there and forcibly turned the course of the water to their own field. This was resented by Gehnasingh resulting in an altercation. Gehnasingh's brother and others came to his assistance, and there was a fight in which Gehnasingh and his brother were seriously injured.

Gehnasingh expired while being removed to Hospital, and his brother is in a serious condition.

The police of Shadra hurried to the spot and, it is reported, effected a number of arrests.—A. P.

Florence Nightingale Medalist

SIMLA, June 15.

Miss Florence Mary MacNaughten of the Canadian Mission Hospital, Palampur (Kangra) who was awarded the Florence Nightingale medal, the most highly prized nursing decoration, is the daughter of the Late Lord MacNaughten (Lord of Appeal) of Runkerry Bushmills, County, Antrim, Ireland. Her brother, Sir Francis MacNaughten Bart. resides at Dundarave Bushmills. Sir Malcolm another brother is a judge in London and a sister, the Honorable Anne is the Governor of Barnado Girls Village Homes at Barking side Essex.

Miss Florence MacNaughten began midwifery work in Kangra District and has been, and is still stationed at Kangra since 1908. She has received silver and gold Kaiser-I-Hind medals and a silver medal.—A. P. Special.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

time between the actual introduction of provincial legislatures and the Central Federal Legislature under the new constitution. Lord Willingdon with his firm hand policy might have then finished his term of office; but, if not so, he might retire a little early in order to bring in the tactful personality of a new Viceroy like Lord Sankey who can inaugurate the new regime as a recognised friend of India who uptil now has hurt no Indian feelings. If this happens India may be prepared to see Lord Sankey's choice falling first upon Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru as his first Minister at the head of the Federal Government.

However, there are others who recall that the ex-Lord Chancellor did not break with the Labour Party in 1931. He attended the Party meeting and made it clear that he was joining the National Government only on the India issue. He wanted to see that through. It is now believed that he will more and more identify himself with his old Party and is the only "National" Labour Minister whose co-operation will be welcomed by the Labour Movement.

Benares Procession Banned

BENARES, June. 16.

The District Magistrate, on an application made by Mr. Maniram Sharma, a Sanatanist, has issued orders prohibiting the Arya Kumar Sabha from bringing out a procession, the latter is contemplating to take out.—United Press.

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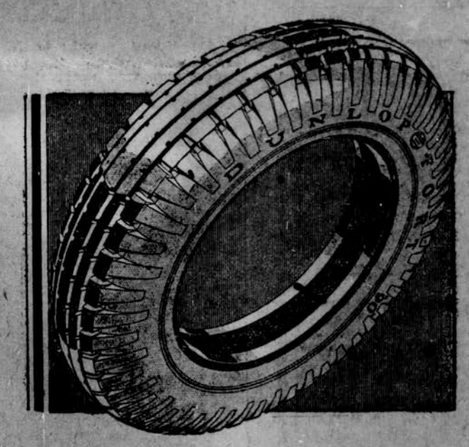

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COW SLAUGHTER IN MYSORE

Govt. Does Not Consider Legislation Expedient

MYSORE, June 15.

References were made in the Mysore Assembly to-day to Government's attitude regarding cow slaughter in the State.

The question was examined by a mixed Committee of Hindus and Muslims which Government appointed and the Committee submitted a report in 1929 recommending a restricted legislation prohibiting slaughter of cows-in-milk and cows-in-calf.

The Chief Secretary replied that Government did not consider such a legislation was expedient or necessary.—A.P.

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J. A. WADIA DEAD

Wellknown Bombay Race Horse Owner

MYSORE, June 15.

Mr. J. A. Wadia, well-known racehorse owner of Bombay died suddenly of heart failure this morning at Hotel Metropole.

The body accompanied by his son is being taken to Bombay by car this afternoon.—A.P.

LOVELOCK WINS "MILE OF CENTURY"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PRINCETON, June 16.

Fortythousand spectators were present at the international meeting "Milt of the Century" which resulted as follows:—

Lovelock	1
Bonthron	2
Cunningham	3

Winner's time: four minutes eleven and twotenths seconds.

The race was won by ten yards half-yard separated the second from third.

CLOSING SCORES IN COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, June 15.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches commenced to-day:—

Kent vs. Warkickshire at Folkestone:—Kent 357 (Wooley 50 Todd 66 Valentine 105 Hollies five for 89) Warwick 12 for no loss.

Leicestershire vs Derbyshire at Leicester:—Derby 140 (Smith five for 51, Geary five for 46) Leicester 68 for six.

Northamptonshire vs Somerset at Peterborough:—Northans 184 for six (Timms 70).

Lancashire vs. Surrey at Manchester:—Lancs 357 for eight (Watson 50 Hawkwood 54 Farrimond 544).

Sussex vs. Hampshire at Horsham:—Sussex 315 for six (Johnningridge 84 Jamesiangridge 72 Cook 76).

Oxford University vs Freeforesters:—Oxford 57 for four.

Essex vs. Cambridge University at Westcliff:—Essex 157 (Pearce 70 not out Jehangirkhan four for 46) Cambridge 207 for four (Yardley 78 Parker 51 both not out).

No play at Lords between Middlesex vs. Yorkshire.—Reuter's Special.

Austin And Perry Beaten

(Special Cable.)

BECKENHAM, June 15.

In the doubles final Tuckey and Wilde beat Austin and Perry 4|6, 6|2, 7|5.

In the singles final Yamagishi beat Collins 6|3, 6|1.

I. L. O. MESSAGE TO INDIA

Praise For Courage And Fortitude In Face Of Quetta Tragedy

NEW DELHI, June 14.

A press note issued by the International Labour Office, New Delhi, states that at the 19th session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva on the 4th June Colonel Hugh Page Crosswell, the President gave a message to the Government and the people of India conveying the deepest sympathy of the Conference in the Quetta earthquake tragedy. Colonel Crosswell referred in feeling terms to the great loss of human lives occasioned by the disaster, and complimented India on the courage and fortitude with which her people met the great tragedy.

Sir B. N. Mitra, delegate of the Government of India, replying thanked the Conference for its message of sympathy.

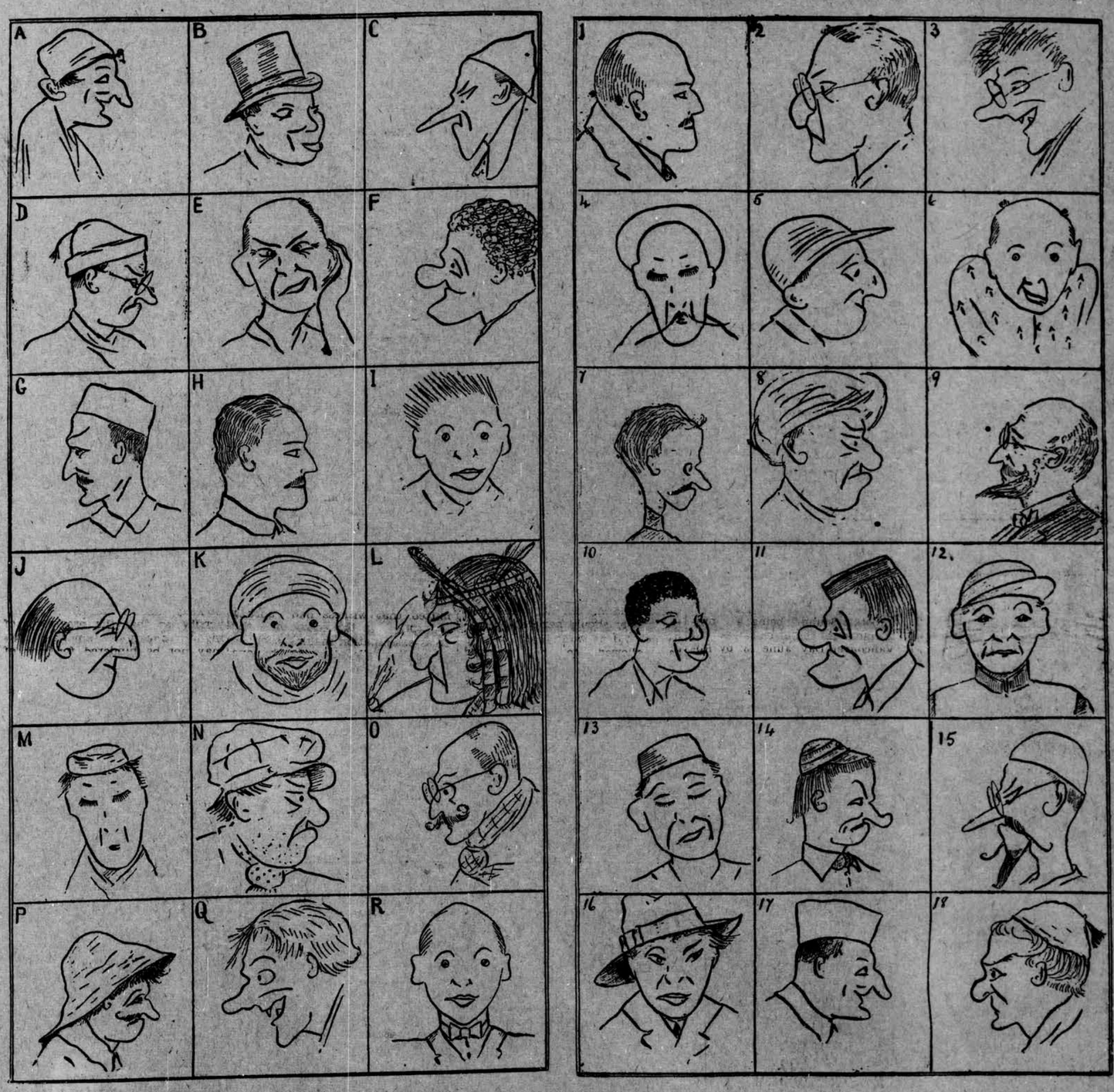
In his presidential address Col. Croswell dealt at length on the increasing pace of the mechanisation of industry, and resultant problems. Describing the I.L.O. as "the greatest, most powerful and most widely representative institution with the most beneficent results of any similar organisation in the world devoted to the solution of the problems of labour," he pointed out that the I.L.O. and its annual Conference composed of representatives of Government, employers and workers, furnished the most potent agency for curing the world of its economic and industrial ills.—United Press.

Viceroy's 'Quake Fund

The Viceroy's 'Quake Relief Fund collections have amounted to Rs. 15,40,250-12-6; £75-5-0.

BROTHERS
Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Pirzes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



It is not unusual to recognise a person at first sight as a brother or some close relation of a friend by the marked family resemblance the stranger may bear to the one known to you in respect of his nose, ears, eyes, etc.

In this competition two sets of faces are illustrated. Each face in the set of pictures numbered 1, 2, 3, — — — on the right has a resemblance in one way or another to a corresponding face in the set of pictures marked A. B. C — — — on the left, although their headgears and dresses may be quite different.

What you have to do is to pick out brothers from the two sets of illustrations. For instance there is a marked resemblance between the pictures F on the left and No. 11 on the right. You, therefore, enter No. 11 against F in the Entry Coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 2nd, 9th and 16th June, 1935.

Closing Date 19th June, 1935.

WAGE PAYMENTS BY RESULTS

Change Aims At Greater Efficiency & Individuality Of Living

An important change made in the U.S.S.R. industrial system during the depression has been the discontinuance of relief payments to the unemployed. That a great volume of employment has been created by the rapid industrialisation of the country is shown by the growth of the number of wage earners from 12,167,900 in 1929 to 23,225,000 in 1934. This is no doubt the principal factor making for the absence of an unemployment problem at the present time. Despite any qualifications that may be suggested, the claim that there is little unemployment in the Soviet Union is probably justified, says the I.L.O. News Bulletin.

A second feature worth remarking is the general introduction of payment by results. Mr. Molotov impressed this point upon the Central Committee of the Communist Party in the following terms:

"We must admit that the middle-class idea of wage standardisation is not easy to root out; but rooted out it must be, for if standard wages are not abolished it will be impossible to operate a system of payment for labour such as will favour the best workers, those who honestly do their bit; and such a system is in the interest not only of the worker, but also of the whole proletarian State."

HIS CONSEQUENCES.

The condemnation of equality of remuneration implies the condemnation of equality of incomes. In order to make the inducement of higher pay effective, it follows that a wider range of goods must be available to the better-paid workers. A striking proof of this fact is to be seen in the abolition of bread cards, which is to be followed by the suppression of all rationing. As a consequence, "the restriction which existed under the rationing system and which in fact resulted in a certain levelling of the rewards of labour will now disappear. The control of the amount which the worker consumes by the amount of work he performs will now be secured, as Lenin and Stalin always required, far more completely and thoroughly than when the system of food cards obtained."

In other words, two far-reaching changes have been introduced in the Soviet social system, aiming at greater efficiency on the one hand, and involving greater individuality of living on the other.

IMPROVING STANDARD OF LIVING.

A similar tendency is apparent in the second Five-Year Plan, under which attention will be paid to increasing the production of consumers' goods. Thus the output of sugar in 1935 is to be increased by 16.3 per cent. as compared with 1934, bread by 33 per cent., linen and textiles by 103.7 per cent., hosiery by 37.6 per cent. From 1933 to 1937 production in the foodstuffs industries is to be increased by 161.6 per cent. and in the light industries by 117.2 per cent., as against 103.9 per cent. in the heavy industries. Whereas during the first five-year period the principal effort was devoted to creating the means of production, during the second period the emphasis has been rather on improving the general standard of living.

MenMadeYoung

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If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 1 1991.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-avval 15, 1354
Parsi: Deh 14, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 17m.
High Tide: 12-36.
Low Tide: 5-40; 18-39.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, by-election to Legislative Council, nomination day.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 18

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, by-election to Legislative Council, scrutiny of nomination papers.
Results of Second LL.B. and M. A. Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

A General Meeting of the Members of the Anjuman-i-Islam will be held on Sunday June 23, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Anjuman Building Hornby Road.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay on Wednesday, at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. S. N. Kanga will read a paper in Gujerati on "Some Rational Explanation of Zoroastrian ritual and ceremonies."

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Featuring India's
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MADHVI,
Radhabai, Indubala, Gul Hamid & Mazhar Khan.
The BEST PICTURE in Town!

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Dictator" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Vanessa" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Ghar Jamai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SWASTIK— "Kamroodesh-ki-Kamini" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Scarlet Pimpernel" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Imitation of Life" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Gay Divorcee" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"College Girl" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Black Rider" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Birbal-ki-Beti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Selima" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Judgment of Allah." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Burn 'em up Barnes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Daksha-Yagna" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee,

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 Noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. (Marathi Records)
1 p.m. Available Market Rates.
5 p.m. European Programme A Relay from the Empire Station if satisfactory.
6 p.m. Indian Programme. Light Music. By N. U. Manjrekar.
7-15 p.m. Shree Bhagawat Geeta Pravachan. By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
7-45 p.m. Interval.
8-15 p.m. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commericial News.
8-45 p.m. European Programme and Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9 p.m. Time Signal. "At The Cafe Ninette." "Cafe Chantant"
Jos Barthel and His Orchestra.
9-45 p.m. "Variety." A. B. B. C. Recorded Programme. Produced by Martyn Webster.
10-30 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "Meet the Detectives of Fiction." "Meet Albert Champion," presented by his creator, Marjorie Allingham.
7-45 p.m. The B.B.C. Northern Ireland Orchestra; leader, Philip Whiteaway; conductor, E. Godfrey Brown.
8 p.m. "George Vancouver." Somebody Knows What" to "Nootka Sound," being a programme in commemoration of Vancouver Day, June 13, by Robin Gerard. Produced by William MacLurg.
8-30 p.m. The Hungaria Gipsy Band, conducted by George Garay. Relayed from the Hungaria Restaurant, London.
9 p.m. England vs. South Africa. An eye-witness account of the second day's play in the first Cricket Test Match by Captain H. B. T. Wakelam. Relayed from Trent Bridge, Nottingham.
9-20 p.m. The Newhall Town Band; conductor, J. J. Sibson. Raymond Green (Entertainer.)
9-45 p.m. The Victor Olof Sextet.
10 p.m. The News.
10-15 p.m. The Victor Olof Sextet (cont'd.)
10-30 p.m. Close down.

THE CAPITOL

For a few days more only!
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

LESLIE MERLE
HOWARD OBERON
in Baroness Orczy's
THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL
France in the throes of the Revolution!
Also
DERBY RACE
a complete record from start to finish.

Girl's "Astounding Allegation" Against Her Father

Witness Had Sprung A Surprise, Says Prosecution Counsel In Enticement Case

Holiday crowd stormed the Mazagaon Court yard on Saturday evening to witness the hearing of the "Madrasi Girl Enticement Case" before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court.

The crowd was so vast and overflowing that it entailed the detailing of special police force to make the necessary arrangements. The venue of the hearing of the case was also shifted to the Sixth Court.

Queues and queues of people had to stand outside on the verandah and those who crowded into the court seemed so turbulent at times that Magistrate had to call them to order.

In the course of the re-examination of Mrs. Ranganayaki, witness for the prosecution, Mr. N. C. N. Acharya, counsel for the complainant, declared the witness hostile and the Court upheld the declaration.

At the outset, counsel for the prosecution asked witness whether her statement was recorded in the court, soon after a witness' summons was served on her by her father and she attended the court in consequence of it. Witness replied in the affirmative.

When she was asked whether the accused was present in the court at that time, she gave a reply in the negative. To a further question, witness replied that she did not know that Mr. Vyavaharkar appeared for the accused at the time, although he was present in the Court. Then she was questioned by the counsel on whose behalf he appeared. Witness replied she did not know.

CERTIFIED COPY OF STATEMENT.

Witness was shown the certified copy of the statement made by her before Mr. Coelho. Counsel wanted to tender it as an exhibit. The defence Counsel objected as to its relevancy, in the course of the re-examination. He further stated that the accused was not present at the time the statement was made before the learned Magistrate.

Mr. Acharya, arguing, said that if the statement was not tendered as an exhibit then the matter would be allowed to hang in obscurity and he did not want that the matter should hang in obscurity nor did he want that it should be allowed to be marred.

The Magistrate upheld the objection and remarked that if the statement was to be tendered in order to corroborate or contradict matters as was done in re-examination, then questions sought to be cleared up arising out of the statement, might be put to witness.

HER FATHER'S ALLEGED OFFER.

Then the re-examination of the witness was proceeded with. Apropos the allegation made by witness of the request of her father to the accused to give him Rs. 5,000 in the course of her cross-examination, witness said; in reply to a question, that the brother of the accused sent a wire from Madras that he would come to Bombay. She asked her father to wait till his arrival.

The counsel then put the question whether witness made any attempt to give her father money. Defence counsel objected on the ground that that question did not arise in re-examination. The objection was, again, upheld.

Asked how often did her father come to her in Bombay, witness replied that he came to her every afternoon from February 21 to March 1.

QUESTION DISALLOWED.

Q: And every time he asked for the amount?

Mr. Gadkari objected to that question.

The question was disallowed by the Court. To a further question witness replied that her father did not make any more attempt to get money after the witness summons was served on her. She also replied to a question in this connection that she did not want any one else should see her except her father.

Apropos the fixation of marriage, counsel asked witness whether she wrote the letter to him fixing the marriage.

Mr. Gadkari objected saying that it was a leading question.

Mr. Acharya: Sir, I do not know why it should be objected to. Every time I put my question the learned counsel raises an objection, I submit, Sir, that the witness is a hostile witness.

Mr. Gadkari said that a witness called by the prosecution could be declared hostile in the course of the re-examination. That was not a proper time to call witness a hostile one.

HOSTILITY PROVED?

Mr. Acharya submitted to the court that the witness had proved, throughout the hearing, an unwilling witness and prejudicial to the prosecution case. He quoted section 154 of the C.P.C. and declared her hostile.

Mr. Gadkari stated that the witness had been examined for six hearings and he could not understand why the witness should be declared hostile at this stage. Perhaps, witness was not favourable to the prosecution. Further, he had suggested time and again at the very beginning to call the witness a hostile one, if she proved herself so. Besides, the section did not allow the court to declare a witness hostile in the course of the re-examination.

The prosecution counsel said that he would rely on Cunningham in this connection. Cunningham was very clear. Witness might be declared hostile, if the court thought it necessary, wither in the course of the examination or re-examination. He further submitted that witness had sprung a surprise in the course of the cross-examination making such an astounding allegation as the one that her father approached the accused for a sum of Rs. 5,000. It was also clear, he added, that witness simply echoed whatever the defence suggested.

The Magistrate held that witness had turned hostile to the prosecution. At this stage the cross-examination of the witness was begun and proceeded with.

LETTER READ IN COURT.

Mr. Acharya: Reading the letter ex-"K," (a letter from witness to the accused) I put it to you that you selected the time for the marriage. I put it to you that you made the suggestion?

After reading the letter, witness said that she suggested the date and the accused might have suggested the time.

At this stage the court rose for the day and further hearing of the case was postponed to June 18 (Tuesday) at 1-30 in the Esplanade Court.

Mr. N. C. N. Acharya appeared for the complainant and Mr. Gadkari, assisted by Mr. Vyvaharkar conducted the defence.

Patiala Enquiry Committee

A sitting of the Patiala Enquiry committee was held on 11th and 12th June. Some evidence was recorded and a plan for the drafting of the report was discussed and agreed upon.

Patiala Riyasati Prajamandal intimated to the committee that they were expecting some evidence and wanted some time.

The committee, therefore, adjourned for a month when the last meeting for recording evidence would be held.

It is not likely that the report of the committee will go to the Press before September.

S. K. S. ASSOCIATION.

The following members were elected to serve on the Managing Committee of the South Kanara Sporting Association for the year 1935-36.

T. T. Devji, President; D. M. Kunder, Vice-President; N. C. Kotian, R. K. Kotian, Joint Hony. Secretaries; V. A. Salian, K. B. Amin, Treasurers; R. P. Kunder; U. Somnath; M. S. Suvarna; N. S. Salian; T. M. Suvarna; M. Krishnappa; H. B. Rao; G. T. Suvarna; M. S. Shetty; V. K. Kotian; R. B. Kotian; V. M. Salian; B. D. Salian and U. M. Kumar.

Mrs. Radhabai Panjikar Memorial Harijan Prize

The Hony. Secretary Mrs. Ambabai P. Vaidya Nidhi writes from Saraswatpur Dharwar:—

"The above prize of Rs. 20 is awarded once every year to the 'Harijan' student, who passes the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University, scoring the highest number of marks from amongst the 'Harijan' candidates. The prize will not be awarded unless applied for.

Competitors feeling eligible therefore should send an application in writing to reach me on or before 30th June, stating their (1) Name in full, (2) Name of University, (3) Date of Matriculation examination, (4) Seat number, (5) Aggregate marks scored, and (6) Whether the aspirant wants the prize in cash, or its equivalent in books; if the latter state their titles, price and publishers.

The application should further bear an endorsement of the Head of the Institution, in which the applicant is studying or from which has passed certifying that the applicant belongs to the 'Harijans.'"

UNIVERSITY SENATE ELECTION

Miss Bahadurji's Candidature

In the course of an appeal to the Registered Graduates of the Bombay University Miss G. J. Bahadurji writes:—

I am seeking re-election to one of the 5 seats, vacated by rotation in the University Senate from among the Registered Graduates.

I am a Master of Arts of this University, and Principal of the Alexandra High School for Girls, one of the oldest schools for higher education among women in this Presidency. Besides Education, I have taken interest in, and made a special study of our public institutions and their administration. My books on these subjects, viz. "Governance of India" and "The Constitution, Function and Finance of Indian Municipalities", in collaboration with my Professor, have been very much appreciated and very well reviewed, in the public press, not only in this country, but in England as well.

So far as the higher stages of Secondary Education are concerned, there is need for considerable reform, and even for a new angle of vision altogether, in the constitution and working of the University. During my first term of service as Fellow of the University, I have been instrumental in suggesting several substantial reforms in this direction which have not all materialised; but which I hope to be able to achieve if I am returned to the Senate by your Votes.

CONTRIBUTED HER MITE

In other University functions, and particularly in matters of University finance, as well as a steady extension of the work of the University, I have contributed my mite. Early in the course of my membership, I was instrumental in getting appointed a Syndicate Committee for retrenchment, which has helped to effect substantial savings in University expenditure. On the Academic side, I have put forward for proposals for a school of Fine Arts and a Department of Architecture, which are at various stages of consideration by the appropriate University authorities. I have been endeavouring to have provision made for regular University teaching for those of its alumni who want to appear at any competitive examination for public service. Mention may also be made of my efforts to get a Hostel for Women Students in Bombay, directly under the University, so that the progress of higher education among girls may not be hindered for lack of such facilities. We are still persisting in this effort, and the sentiment in favour of this proposal is rapidly growing, as the Senate vote on the last occasion on this subject showed. Similarly, I have sought to promote, on every available opportunity, the particular demands of subject of peculiar interest to women, such as Domestic Science, which still fails to obtain recognition even as a subject for diploma studies.

Voting is according to the system of a Single transferable vote; and I hope I shall get the first Preference Vote of a sufficient number of Graduates to make my return to the Senate absolutely certain.

BOMBAY MOVE FOR COLLECTING FUNDS

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai To Be Chairman Of Committee

It is understood with the approval and consent of Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, a Committee, with Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai as Chairman, has been formed for the purpose of collecting funds for affording relief to sufferers from the recent earthquake in the town of Quetta and surrounding areas. The funds will be administered by such non-official agencies as will be nominated from time to time by the President of the Congress.

The name of the Committee will be announced. The office of the Committee will be at the Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road (Girgaum Back Road.)

AIR MAIL POSTAL NOTICES.

As the Imperial Airways Eastbound plane due to arrive Karachi on 16th June has been delayed for 24 hours, the London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on the 18th June will be received here and issued for delivery by the Bombay G.P.O. at 8 a.m. on the 19th June, in the ordinary course.

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence for Hyderabad (Deccan) and Madras at the Bombay G.P.O. will be as shown below:—

Ordinary correspondence: 7-15 hours on 18th June.
Registered correspondence: 17 hours on 17th June.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

An Example To Copy

Millhands on an excursion!

How does this sound in these days of lock-outs, strikes, and wage-cuts? Yet it is a fact and the credit goes to the management of the Arvind Mills at Ahmedabad, who arranged an excursion for as many as 350 of their employees during the week-end.

A special train was chartered and this arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning. The B. B. & C. I. Railway agreed to give some concessions and the Publicity Department helped in the organisation of the trip. A special show was organised for the same morning at the West End Cinema and, we understand, the management made it a benefit show, charging only for the hire of the film.

The millowners of Bombay may well profit by this example. Instead of shutting, on a fine morning, the gates of their mills or else announcing a 'temporary' ten per cent cut, they can by little acts of kindness (and the excursion must not have cost the Ahmedabad Mill a heavy sum) command the love and respect of their employees, who will not in their turn fail to stand by them, if ever there arises a real need for a cut. They will thus be an asset to them instead of what the millowners think them to be at the moment, namely, a liability.

Will they respond?

A Timely Hint

Collapse of buildings in the city during the monsoon is a nasty annual and it will be well for the Bombay Municipality to look out for the residential buildings which are old and rickety. Time and again the City Coroner, while holding inquest on the death of those who were buried under the debris of collapsed buildings, has impressed upon the Bombay Municipality the need for marking out the buildings which are not safe for human habitation and warning the tenants to vacate them before they collapse under incessant rain. Not a year passes without some mishaps to residents of buildings which do not put up a strong resistance to the onslaught of torrential rains in the city. It may be due either to inferior materials used in the construction of the buildings or the dilapidation caused by the age of the buildings. Any way, a number of lives can be saved if precaution is taken in time by the Municipality.

BOMBAY'S NEW DENTISTS

Results Of L. D. Sc. Examination (1934-35)

The B. Y. Nair Hospital Dental College has declared the following candidates passed in their Annual Examinations in the Dental Science.

The results of the Final L. D. Sc. (Bombay) being 50 per cent and out of the 8 students who have appeared 4 have been declared successful.

The results of the First L. D Sc. (Bombay) being 62 per cent and out of 22 students who have appeared 14 students have been declared passed, and out of them 3 being Lady Students.

FINAL L. D. Sc. (BOMBAY).

Name of the successful candidates:—

2nd Class:—Mr. P. C. Sharma.

Pass:—Mr. C M Rego; Mr. H J Lobo and Mr. F S Fernandes.

FIRST L. D. Sc. (BOMBAY).

Honours:—Mr. P P Sahni.

First Class:—Mr. B N Ambike; Mr. K B Irani; Mr. A Oliver; Mr. N J Vasavada, and Mr. S Menezes.

2nd Class:—Mr. C Pereira; Miss R. J. EZEKIEL; Mr. P S Desai, and Mr. R S Barve.

Pass:—Mr. E D Kavina; Mr. H H Thakore; Miss P. G. IDNANI, and Miss J. NAGAMMA.

MEDALS AND PRIZES.

The 'Dr. Nair Memorial Gold Medal' and M|S Nadirshaw Printer and Co.'s., First prize of Rs. 50 go to Mr. P. C. Sharma who stands first of the Final L. D. Sc., Group.

The 2nd prize of Rs. 25 of Messrs Nadirshaw Printer and Co., goes to Mr. P. P. Sahni who stands first in the First L. D. Sc. Examination.

Y. M. C. A. STUDENT BRANCH.

Mr. S. S. Rajagopalan, Advocate of the Madras High Court, and Speaker of the Madras Athenaeum will deliver a public lecture on:—"Problem of the Indian educated unemployed—its causes and cure" in the Bowen Memorial Hall of the Student Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. Professor C. N. Vakil, will preside.

COLLEGE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

The Systematic Lectures under the auspices of the College of Ophthalmology, will commence to-day, (Monday) in the College Hall at the Haji Bachoo All Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel.

INFUSE NATIONAL SPIRIT IN STUDENTS

Mrs. Munshi On Object Of Education

The opening ceremony of the Liberty High School was performed on the 15th instant at Keshav Baug at 5 p.m. by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi.

Mrs. Munshi in the course of her speech said that the education imparted in schools must inculcate the spirit of nationalism. It must develop the individuality of students. She then declared the school open.

PATHE

3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

CLAUDETTE
Colbert
in Fannie Hurst's
IMITATION OF LIFE
with
WARREN WILLIAM
Rochelle Hudson
Ned Sparks, Henry Armetta, Baby Jane, Alan Hale. A UNIVERSAL PICTURE presented by CARL LAEMMLE. A JOHN M. STAHL PRODUCTION.
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SEE H. H. THE AGA KHAN WIN THE GREAT RACE

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DAILY: At 6.30 & 10 p.m.

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VANESSA
HER LOVE STORY

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Extra!—"TROOPING THE COLOUR"
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Latest Comedy.
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The Bombay Chronicle

Bell House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1935

DEPLORABLE OBSTINACY

Quite frankly, Lord Willingdon has not helped the cause of relief to the sufferers of Baluchistan by refusing Mahatma Gandhi permission to visit Quetta. Some days ago a writer in a usually well-informed weekly contemporary of Delhi, which cannot possibly be accused by even the bureaucracy of anti-Government bias, much less of pro-Congress tendencies, openly suggested that officials had not forgotten the magnificent work done by Congressmen in Bihar. It is true that the spirit of utter devotion to duty and of fellow-feeling with the sufferers with whom they lived and whose discomforts they cheerfully shared evoked universal appreciation and even officials could not help acknowledging their great and self-sacrificing services. But if it is also true that the success of Congress, achieved in the humanitarian cause, was also regarded rather as a blow to official prestige, we can but deplore such a mentality. Be that as it may, whether or no officialdom remembers Bihar in a humanitarian spirit or declines to forget it in the bureaucratic spirit, we should have thought, and we still think, that considerations of urgent service to stricken people should have transcended petty regard for prestige, and we should have also thought that in view of recent experiences Congressmen should have been welcomed as fellow-workers in close co-operation with positive pleasure.

A Deplorable Ban

But that was not to be. Congressmen have been refused permission, and now the Viceroy has thought fit to decline the request even of Mahatma Gandhi to visit Quetta. It is a deplorable ban; and if the object is to protect prestige, it is, we submit in all seriousness, that very object which will be defeated thereby. The full text of the correspondence has not yet been published, but it is suggested that Government consider that Quetta is an entirely their job and they are doing it well. Quetta or, for that matter, Baluchistan is no more Government's job than Bihar was where non-official co-operation was not only accepted but thankfully welcomed. And it is putting too ridiculously a heavy a strain on human credulity to expect the public to believe that they are doing the job so well as not to need any assistance.

Non-Official Help, Essential

We do not necessarily question the value of what Government are doing. But it is, to say the least of it, extremely unwise on the part of Government to suggest that the military exhaust all possibilities of relief to the unfortunate people who have not been evacuated from Quetta and elsewhere. This is specially so when the ban on responsible persons is persisted in in spite of complaints that have been made by refugees from Baluchistan and especially Quetta. The whole thing has from the very beginning been wrapped in mystery which is only thickened by laconic assurances and curt refusals. Why do not Government see that both on the higher plane of humanity and on the lower plane of prestige and expediency in general it is incumbent that responsible persons should be permitted to go and succour their fellow-countrymen? It is suggested that the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon may show further personal interest in the matter by flying to Quetta. We do not doubt Their Excellencies' personal interest. But the issue is the ban on non-officials, particularly Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad. Flight to Quetta by Their Excellencies may be a grand gesture of moral encouragement but it cannot make up for the material help which Gandhiji could take to a people who need it and need it very badly. One word more. Those desiring to participate in relief work can, the Viceroy's reply is reported to say, render valuable assistance by helping refugees in the Punjab, Sind and elsewhere. The reminder, valuable though it is, was not —and, we are happy to say, is not—necessary.

Government And Borsad Plague

The report of Plague Relief in Borsad, which has been published and made available to the public, is a valuable and instructive document. It reveals how a valiant band of workers under the guidance of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel fought the deadly epidemic that had been raging in Borsad taluka for the last four years and how in doing so they had to contend with the forces of superstition, ignorance, poverty and lack of adequate co-operation from the authorities. It is a record of noble service rendered at considerable personal risk by the volunteers and as such should serve to inspire others with the same spirit of service and sacrifice in a worthy cause. As it gives all the details of the work done, how the villages were cleaned, how the rats were exterminated, how the patients were treated, it will also serve as a valuable guide for those who may be called upon to take upon themselves a similar laudable task in future.

As the report shows, the work of the relief committee has not only resulted in checking the spread of the fell epidemic. It has done more. It has by persuasion and practical demonstration taught the people lessons of cleanliness, hygiene, self-help and self-reliance, which are of even greater importance than riddance from plague. For no disease is so fatal as ignorance and apathy. And it is in removing these and showing the villagers the path to a better and cleaner life that the Borsad relief work should serve as a shining example worthy of being followed by village workers all over India.

The Relief Committee has done well to append to the report both the Government communiques on the Plague situation as well as Sardar Vallabhbhai's exhaustive replies to the same. And in the light of the facts contained in the report and its appendices the latest Government communique sounds particularly unconvincing and futile. As usual the Director of Information repeats the assertion that the Sardar's lengthy statement "contains a number of inaccurate statements and allegations against local officials which careful enquiry has shown to be unfounded." The Government are of course satisfied with the conduct of their officials who are said to have "made every endeavour both to give and obtain co-operation." Sardar Vallabhbhai, however, had made definite charges of negligence against the local officials and the Government communique is hardly a satisfactory reply to them. As for the latest assertion of the Government that the efforts of the officials were "met by unwillingness and, not infrequently, by open discourtesy from the Congress workers," without any facts to substantiate it, will only be received with amused incredulity, which a belated attempt at producing a counter-charge deserves. Incidentally, is it not time to for Government to realize that that admirable magic formula "Government are satisfied" strengthens the very impression which Government seek to belittle with its potent aid?

THE QUETTA EARTHQUAKE

Duty Of Life Insurance Companies

(By HARBUX LILARAM HINGORANI, B.A.)

Insurance is said to be a protection against 'Havoc of Chances'. The Blind Goddess of Chance has recorded the greatest havoc in the annals of the Indian and Baluchistan history at Quetta on 31st May '35. The 'quake was so violent that not a single building has escaped its wrath. The human toll also has rapidly risen to 5 digits. In fact the total loss of life and property is simply incalculable.

The case of those who died is not, perhaps, as pitiable as that of the unfortunate surviving minority, for whom, the rest of their life, with broken limbs, and tortured minds may prove a veritable hell. There are many cases reported where only one single child has survived from a family of over a dozen members. The widows are rarely able to overcome the shock of such a sudden and wholesale separation, and feel buried in their own sorrows at the thought of passing a wearisome and gloomy life's journey. Where is the Massiah of God for all such tortured beings? The only saviour under such circumstances can be the Life Insurance Policies.

Duty Of Life Offices

The duty of all Life Offices, at such juncture is not to wait for application for claims, along with the usual paraphernalia of proof of death, presentation of the policy with last premium receipt; for all this is well nigh impossible, as all record must be irrecoverably lost. On the other hand, very likely the majority of the surviving 'Quake sufferers may not know if their supporters were insured and with what company and for what amount. None can quote any policy Numbers and the Sums assured with exactness. They are wholly at the mercy of the Insurance Companies. If the Managers of these companies possess the slightest humane considerations, which they never cease to proclaim and which they often exhibit by subscribing a few hundreds or thousands of rupees towards such Relief Funds as they did in the case of the last Behar Earthquake; they should instantly and spontaneously publish lists of their Quetta Policyholders with full addresses, Policy Numbers and Sums Assured to enable the surviving members to put claims easily. There should be no earthly difficulty in such an arrangement, as the Dailies and Magazines will not refuse to publish such lists in series. And so the regular Insurance Magazines.

The Companies should not insist on proof of death, but only on claim to heirship, which may be established by a succession certificate or by an agreement to remit the amount of claims after 3 years along with interest to prevent fraudulent claims, or by any other suitable methods. The point here is that the claims must be admitted, without any proof of death, and the amounts should be withheld, only in the event of there being more than one claimants.

A. I. L. O. Should Move

The Association of the Indian Life Offices should take up this question in right earnest, and compel all its members to show active sympathies to the 'Quake sufferers by such a generous and gracious arrangement. But this association, if it can, can only control the Indian Life Offices. Who should then prevail upon the Non-Indian Life Offices for such a noble step? If the Insurance Companies chose to appropriate unclaimed amounts to their coffers they can easily do so with impunity, but they should rise to the occasion, and show magnanimity of mind, by giving all reasonable facilities, making allowance of the greatest catastrophe ever recorded since the birth of the idea of Insurance.

The public and the Government should agitate this question very strongly, and if certain companies prefer to stick to the letter of their laws, like Shylock, the Jew, a regular official and non-official propaganda should be launched to bring to the forefront their brutal callousness, for the guidance of the future insuring public. It is expected that at least for the fear of loss of future business, if for no other consideration, most of the companies will agree to publish full lists of their policyholders with Quetta and round about addresses.

What Government Can Do

It will be still better if the Government Actuary insist on all the Insurance Companies, Indian or non-Indian, to submit to him full lists of such policyholders im-

(Continued on page 8.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Baluchistan Disaster Evokes Greater Sympathy Than Bihar

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, June 8.
(By Air Mail).

The holiday mood of Britain is not yet over. No sooner were jubilee functions finished than England celebrated one of her traditional national functions, namely the Derby race run on the Epsom Downs in the vicinity of London on Wednesday last.

Aga Khan's Luck

There is hardly a village or town throughout Great Britain which does not hear of, or get excited over, the Derby Strangely enough, though Britain boasts of a rigorous and pure law against gambling, speculation and betting, there is nowhere such universal betting indulged in from the poor man's pennies to the millionaire's tens of thousands as in Great Britain on Derby Day. Some people believe that 50 per cent of the adult population indulges in bets among themselves or through professional bookies on the results of the Derby. Hence whosoever wins the Derby becomes the best known and the most talked of person in Great Britain for some time. The Aga Khan of Bombay, though virtually of Paris, has thus enshrined himself as the god of British race horses in the hearts of lovers of sports and of petty gamblers. It is almost held as a superstition in this country that the winner of the Derby may go out in public life and may almost get any fortune he wishes to by merely asking for it.

All of us, who know the Aga Khan well, recognise that His Highness is not wanting in ambition in life. As the Derby winner, an Englishman would have scored his other goals in life, and it remains now to be seen whether an Indian or an Oriental finds even a Derby victory to be a successful talisman to open the gates of his ambitions and aims. The Aga Khan's bid for a crown of some sort is not unknown. The province of Sind with the adjunct of Baluchistan was suspected to be the future Kingdom under the Aga destiny with Quetta or Khalat as its capital.

Quetta And Britain

Unfortunately, the ruthless hand of nature has for the moment laid low poor Baluchistan. The sympathy aroused by the events in Quetta in the public mind in Great Britain is far greater than what had happened during the more disastrous earthquake in the Himalayan regions spreading right upto Central India. The considerable loss of British lives in and around Quetta is responsible to a large extent for the depth of feeling in Great Britain, which is only natural. During the previous Nepal-Bihar earthquake disaster every effort to induce the British Government to make a Parliamentary grant was brushed aside and the London Lord Mayor's fund reached a very paltry amount. In the present disaster at Quetta, public sentiment, as well as Government policy, appear to have undergone a change. There will be a parliamentary grant of £50,000, the donations of His Majesty the King and her Majesty the Queen are higher than before, and with such gestures the Lord Mayor's fund inaugurated on Thursday last is bound to be much higher than before. The casualties among the British naturally account for the deeper sympathy among the people here but the India Bill and the recent Karachi shooting seem to have influenced the government policy. It is suggested that some amends had to be made to Indian Moslem opinion for the Karachi muddle and when political equality was flatly denied to India, a sentimental equality of brotherhood was to be held out as a sufficient compensation.

Sir Samuel Hoare, who, by the way, delivered his last speech as the India Secretary, at the Government Dinner for Jubilee celebrations on Thursday night, pointed out that even after very serious quarrels over several issues, occasions of joy or sorrow can unite bitter antagonists with a sentimental tie. He pointed out that India largely shared Britain's joy in the Jubilee rejoicings and Britain was ready now to share India's sorrow for the Quetta earthquake. To imperialist politicians all such events appear to be useful and serviceable. Sir Samuel Hoare succeeded in making his emotional appeal so effective at the dinner as to secure as his first victim no less a personage than Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. At the festive table with this appeal for partnership in joy and sorrow, Sir Tej Bahadur forgot for the moment the realities of life in India and held up the India Bill as a valuable asset for Indians. He did not deny that the proposals of the Government had been coldly received in India, but in his judgment the Bill laid the foundation of Indian freedom truly and well, and it was for India herself to build upon it in a way worthy of the British Parliament and of India's aspirations.

Sankey For India?

It is at this moment that Sir Samuel Hoare bids good-bye to India and a very conciliatory personality, like Lord Zetland, has taken charge of the India 'Gadi' in Whitehall. The Marquis of Zetland is one of those Tory friends of India who believe in ruling India firmly, but without rousing suspicion as the more outspoken Tory diehard would do. A Secretary of State for India capable of expressing sentiments by the yards would be useful in coming days but still a great deal more will depend upon the personality of the next Viceroy. Various names are therefore suggested in a general way, still the unexplained retirement of Lord Sankey from the British Cabinet without any alternative post may not be without significance. Lord Sankey was easily the hero of the Round Table Conference and it is not unlikely that he is now standing aloof from British politics in order to prepare himself to take charge of the new Indian constitution as India's Viceroy after Lord Willingdon. There will be an interval of

(Continued on page 3).

Frankly Speaking

LINLITHGOW'S SPEECH

Lord Linlithgow's speech is a fairly distinct indication that India is to be favoured with the blessings of his Lordship's rule as the next Viceroy. The manner and accents were those of a man about to assume the high and onerous responsibilities of directing the working of that magnificent and generous boon to India, the new "Constitution". As a true and patriotic Britisher owing obligations to his country and as the would-be Viceroy he could not but talk solemn platitudes about the "Constitution", the Indian Civil Service and "the sincerity of heart and mind" of all those in both countries who laboured for seven years to give it (the 'constitution') form and shape." We can even understand Lord Linlithgow's appeal to "the wisdom, patience and patriotism" of people in Indian public life for co-operation in working that cynical caricature of a constitution. But to regard the legitimate demand by India of her own rights as "staking out as wide a claim as possible", as if it was nothing more than a vulgar case of commercial bargaining is both an insult and an outrage.

FRONTIER GANDHI'S HEALTH

A recent report in the Press that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is not keeping good health in the Sabarmati Jail recalls to mind certain questions and the answers given to them by Government during the winter session of the Bombay Legislative Council. It is well-known that the climate of Ahmedabad did not suit the Frontier Gandhi and that, in consequence, his health began to suffer almost immediately after his transfer to the Sabarmati Jail. The fact evoked public protest and when questions were asked in the local Council, the Government spokesman let it be understood—unless our memory serves us wrong—that the Frontier Gandhi was to be transferred to some more suitable place. Months have passed since that answer and the Frontier Gandhi is still in the same jail. Why? Why do the authorities insist on keeping the prisoner in a place the climate of which is obviously detrimental to his health? Why have they not thought it fit to transfer him to, say, Poona or Nasik?

YOUNG ENGLAND'S REALISM.

Mr. C. F. Andrews had certain very interesting and illuminating remarks to offer in his special interview with our Patna correspondent, regarding young England's reactions to the India Bill. Mr. Andrews noticed a kind of "hard realism" in England's younger generation, which is tired of mere sloppy sentiment, and is more concerned with results. This healthy realism is of course the chief distinguishing characteristic of the post-war generation, not only in Britain but all the world over. This is an age not of dreamers, but of doers—action and results are what count most and not mere high-sounding and specious words. It is thus natural that modern youth, even though is might not be committed to their cults, is a great admirer of men like Mussolini and Kemal. This realism, though it might appear hard-boiled, is in itself an excellent augury for the future. For, as Mr. Andrews says, in spite of their present apparent lack of sympathy with Indian aspirations, if young England finds a body of Indian youth well-knit and well-prepared to take over the task of governing their country, they would certainly be asked sooner or later to "Take the job and get on with it." This we consider, is at once a hope and challenge to Indian youth.

NEGATIVE WORK.

Mr. Andrews' observations regarding the negligible effect of the last Assembly Session on British opinion owing to "its work being mainly negative" should prove a welcome eye-opener to us. Coming as it does from a man of Mr. Andrews' keen insight and shrewd judgment, the remark certainly deserves to be seriously pondered over. It is an unmistakable pointer to the necessity of nation-wide constructive work as outlined by the Congress. The Assembly has no doubt its utility, but it is severely limited by the very nature of things. The task of national regeneration covers a vastly wider field. This is a piece of political realism which must never be lost sight of.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Ban On Relief Workers

Now that Quetta has been evacuated and the fear of an epidemic is less, and the food supplies ample, we hope the authorities, in the light of what we have said, will reconsider the desirability of at least permitting a few selected responsible public men to visit Quetta to study conditions, and to gauge the disaster for themselves. We assure Government that the step will help the work that is being undertaken by Government and will in no way hinder it.—"National Call."

Unexpected Role

Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan appeared in the unexpected role of a champion of nationalism when he presided over the All-India Modern History Congress held in Bombay on Saturday last. Referring to the importance of the manner in which history was taught in our schools and colleges to young men during the most impressionable period of their lives. In western countries, nationalism is prostituted for the purpose of creating hatred of other nations. In India, on the other hand, with our warring religions sects and creeds, nationalism can be a cementing factor in creating a united Indian nation. If teachers of history like Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan will only realise this, there can be an immediate improvement, even before the history of India is re-written from this point of view.—"Hindustan Times."

Women And The Air.

Professions and occupations which have for a long time been the preserves of men have been gradually encroached upon by the members of the fairer sex. Indeed there is hardly any walk of life nowadays where women are not competing with men. If however there are in India certain fields which are yet in exclusive possession of men that is because Indian women have lacked courage and power of physical endurance necessary in these occupations. Aviation has so long been one such field but it is no longer going to be in the exclusive possession of men; for, we find that two Madrassi girls, Miss Humudammal, aged 19, and Miss Angulia Rai, aged 16, have just joined the Madras Flying Club with a view to qualifying themselves for the "A" pilot licence. We wish them all success though we do not know how our boys will like this encroachment upon a province which has so long been their own.—"A. B. Patrika."

"Twenty-five years," says Lord Lothian "have wrought immense changes in India."

Why blame the years?

* * * *

"I shall be glad when the phase of parliamentary disputation is over and the men and women of India and Britain are free to turn to the business of preparing to work the new constitution."
--Lord Linlithgow at the Civil Service dinner.

"Men and women of India" should be duly grateful to His Lordship for the honour done to them.

* * * *

Continuing, His Lordship said: "Much remains to be done as much of the shape regarding the nature and practice of the constitution must depend upon those who work it . . . ."

To remove any misunderstanding as to who will work the constitution the would-be Viceroy did well to add: "The responsibility of Indian Civil Servants will not be light."

* * * *

"The Government of India," declared Sir Joseph Bhore, "certainly preferred half a loaf rather than costly gambles."

And also rather than a full loaf for the people.

* * * *

China Moves Powers

says a headline.

Of course they are all deeply moved—as usual.

* * * *

Mr. Thomas, by the grace of the Tory Party, Dominions Secretary, announced that the dominions had given an assurance that no attack on Great Britain would be made through them.

This is the positive aspect of relationship. Mr. Thomas did not need any "assurance" about the negative aspect and therefore, did not ask.

* * * *

Newspapers do not Stand Still—A Jubilee Reminder

—Lahore daily headline.

Even without the reminder most of them have been moving at quite a good speed and a few of them fidgeting for all they are worth.

* * * *

"The Government of India forecast that monsoon conditions will probably be established later than usual in north-west India."

Simla rules the skies!

* * * *

"PIONEER WINS IN A CANTER."

The Pioneer's own jwalogical confession.

* * * *

Says a U. P. contemporary:—

"The report from Simla that the Government of India will shortly announce their decision regarding the revival of the Central Advisory Board of Education can only mean that they have decided to resuscitate that body."

To give it another burial?

* * * *

Says a writer:—

"Women will reach new heights next fall."

Higher heels seem to be coming in vogue.

* * * *

Lewis Stone says he would live on the waters if he were not an actor.

Many others of his colleagues too would find themselves at sea.

* * * *

Girls make very good students of history, says an educationist.

Especially of "dates."

* * * *

A Credulous Wife.

A wife complained at Tottenham Police Court in mail week that her husband locked her in the bedroom and lost the key. "I could not get out and he could not get in, so he slept on the stairs," she said.

FOR PROMPT COLLECTION OF MAYOR'S QUETTA RELIEF FUND

Several Sub-Committees Appointed With Powers To Co-opt

The Hon. Secretary of the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund writes:—

"The following Sub-Committees have been appointed by the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund Committee for the purpose of collecting money in aid of the Fund with powers to co-opt either by the Executive Committee or by the Sub-Committee.

The Chairmen are requested to convene the first meeting of the Sub-Committees.

Receipt books for collecting money will be supplied by Mr. J. G. Ridland, Joint Honorary Treasurer of the Fund c/o Imperial Bank of India, Fort, Bombay. The Chairmen of the Sub-Committees are requested to communicate directly with Mr. Ridland.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

The following is a list of members of the Sub-Committees:

(1) MILL INDUSTRY).

(1) Sir Joseph A. Kay, Kt. (Chairman), (2) Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, (3) Mr. Bhagwandas Manmohandas Ramji, (4) Mr. Mafatlal Gugalbhai (5) Mr. Alwyn Ezra, (6) Mr. N. S. V. Aiyer (Convener) (7) Dr. Miss. Dhunbai M. Cama, (8) Mr. Neville N. Wadia, (9) Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Kt. (10) Mr. M. C. Ghia, (11) Sir Hormusji P. Mody, K.B.E., (12) Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, (13) Miss Maniben L. Kara (14) Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole (15) Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale (16) Mr. Dharamsi Muiraj Khatau (17) Mr. Hargovindas J. Ramji (18) Mr. W. A Pether, (19) Mr. T. W. Johnson.

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(b) The Agent of the B.B. & C.I. Railway (Chairman).

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(1) Mr. R. N. Parkar (Chairman); (2) Mr. W. A. C. Bromham.

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(1) Lady Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; (2) Lady Saklatwalla; (3) Lady Jagmohandas Varjivandas; (4) Lady Thackersey; (5) Lady Duggan; (6) Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan; (7) Mrs. Francis Low (Convener); (8) Mrs. R. S. Captain; (9) Mrs. F. Crichton; (10) Miss Dhun Dsai; (11) Mrs. Barber; (12) Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji; (13) Mrs. Chandavarkar; (14) Mrs. Sirur; (15) Mrs. A. P. Sabavala; (16) Mrs. G. V. Deshmukh; (17) Mrs. M. J. Antia; (18) Mrs. Piroja R. Captain; (19) Mrs. P. M. Kanga; (20) Mrs. I. S. Haji; (21) Mrs. Jujunwala; (22) Mrs. Hansa Mehta; (23) Mrs. Lilavati K. M. Munshi; (24) Mrs. Rasikmani B. Desai; (25) Mrs. C. N. Kanuga; (26) Mrs. Ratanben L. Mehta; (27) Mrs. Perin Captain; (28) Mrs. Goshiben Captain; (29) Miss R. K. Nariman; (30) Mrs. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal; (31) Mrs. Jalal Shah; (32) Mrs. Bachuben Dharamsey Thacker; (33) Mrs. Mackenzie; (34) Mrs. Vergese; (35); Mrs. Ramdas; (36) Mrs. Dongerkery.

(23) GLASS BANGLE MERCHANTS.

(1) Mr. P. F. Vania (Chairman); (2) Mr. Navalji Dipaji; (3) Mr. Fazmul; (4) Mr. Noormohamed.

(24) CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

(1) Dr. M. Venkatrao (Chairman); (2) Mr. S. N. Kalbag; (3) Mr. Vithaldas Girdharlal; (4) Mr. Purshottamdas Uttamram Upadhya; (5) Mr. Purshottamdas Laldas; (6) Mr. Chimanlal Harjiwandas; (7) Mr. Hakimchand Vasanji.

(25) GENERAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

(1) Sir Jehangir B. Boman-Behram, Kt. (Chairman); (2) Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.; (3) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar; (4) Mr. Cassamally Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; (5) Prof. Abdur Rehman; (6) Mr. Vallabhdas Tejpal; (7) Maulana Shaukat Ali; (8) Mr. Haji Habib Tar Janoo; (9) Mr. Ibrahim Gani Sopariwala; (10) Mr. Abdul Satar Haji Mahomed; (11) Mr. Haji Mahomed Abdulla; (12) Mr. Haji Abdulkadar Oomarbhoy; (13) Mr. Haji Noormahomed Ahmed; (14) Mr. Kaji Mehububshah Hooseni, (15) Mr. Mirza Akhtar Husein; (16) Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri; (17) Mr. Ali Mahomed Jalal; (18) Mr. M. E. Serang; (19) Khan Saheb Maneck H. Dadachanji; (20) Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta; (21) Mr. Haji Usman Millvala; (22) Mr. H. E. H. Poonawalla

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NO JAPANESE ULTIMATUM

Col. Aihara Denies Press Reports About Puppet Raj In N. China

SIMLA, June 16.

Colonel Aihara, Japanese Resident Officer in India in a statement to the Associated Press says that the news about serving of an ultimatum on the Chihli authorities for alleged replacement of old Government officers by pro-Japanese officers or removal of the Governor of Chahar are without any foundation. The fact, he says is that the Japanese Government merely asked General Ho-ing Ching at Peiking to reduce to writing. The promise of evacuating from Northern China which has been agreed to verbally.—A. P.

SHIKARPUR'S GREAT LOSS IN QUETTA

(From A Correspondent.)

SUKKUR, June 15.

Sjt. B. F. Bharucha has visited Sukkur and Shikarpur hospitals, and Collector Kothavala welcomes co-operation of all.

The plight of Shikarpuris is indescribable. Out of 5,000 Shikarpuris in Quetta hardly 400 have returned. The best are regarded to have perished. Shikarpur is in deep mourning. Material loss is estimated over two crores.

MUSLIM APPEAL FOR QUETTA RELIEF

MORADABAD, June 15.

Sir Mohammad Yakub, M.L.A., the Working Joint Secretary, All-India Muslim Conference and Khan Bahadur Hafiz Syed Hidayathusain, Hon. Secretary, All-India Muslim League, have issued a joint appeal for help to Quetta and Baluchistan earthquake sufferers.

They say:—

The duty of every man and woman in India irrespective of caste or creed, race or religion, is to do their best to alleviate the sufferings of the victims in all possible manner. They add: The area covered by the earthquake is inhabited mostly by Muslims and therefore a very large number of the victims include our co-religionists. They conclude. We are shortly holding a joint meeting of the Working Committee of the Conference and the Council of the League at Delhi for the purpose of initiating an Earthquake Relief Fund formally.—A.P.

FACILITIES FOR QUETTA REFUGEES

Mayor Visits Them And Makes Special Arrangements

The following statement has been issued by the Mayor of Bombay:

"As there are certain reports in the Press about the Quetta Earthquake refugees in Bombay that they are found stranded in some places in Bombay and nobody seems to look after them, it is necessary to issue the following statement to acquaint the public with the true state of affairs.

30 REFUGEES IN BOMBAY.

At present there are over 30 refugees in Bombay from the affected area, most of them Mahomedans, and they are looked after by the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee. Some days ago the Mayor received information that some destitute Baluchi refugees had come and taken shelter in Haji Esmail Haji Habib Musafarkhana at Pacmodia Street near J. J. Hospital. The Mayor immediately visited the place and in co-operation with the Proprietors and the Manager of the said Musafarkhana arranged for their lodging and boarding and at present arrangment for about 30 refugees have been made by the Committee at the said Musafarkhana. In addition to these, 2 or 3 Hindu refugees also approached the Mayor and arrangements have been made separately for their boarding and lodging.

Last night the Mayor received intimation that some refugee women and children were in a stranded condition at the Victoria Terminus Station. The Mayor visited them at the Station and arranged for their temporary lodging and boarding and as they expressed a desire to proceed to their native places at Bangalore and Secunderabad, arrangements were made for their railway fares, etc., and they were sent to their respective places.

Further intimation was received that an old woman refugee from Quetta was found stranded at the Bunder. Inquiries were made about her but she could not be traced.

COMMUNICATE IMMEDIATELY.

The Railway as well as the Bunder authorities and the public are requested to communicate immediately to the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee Office at the Municipal Building during office hours, or at the Congress House in the morning and in case of urgent cases at night with the Mayor personally at his residence, in case any such refugees arrive in Bombay or are found in the City.

The telephone Nos. are as follows:—Mayor's Office No. 26031—Indicator No. 8; Congress House No. 40733 and Mayor's residence No. 41082."

RUSH IN QUETTA HOSPITAL

Capt. Khera's Experience

LAHORE, June 14

Interviewed just after his return from Quetta this morning Captain R. L. Khera, who went in charge of the 1st Punjab Government Medical Relief Party said:—

"I stayed there for about 10 days I reached there two days after the event and I found the whole of the Indian Military Hospital full of patients, the ground, tents and every nook and corner. Even by the roadside, the patients were lying in blankets. There were about 2,000 patients in the hospital. I came to know that more than 1,000 had already been evacuated as they were suffering from slight injuries. Everybody in the place was trying to do his best. On account of the inconceivable rush of patients and the suddenness of the demand, things could not be ideal, but they were the best that could be done in the circumstances. For 5 or 6 days we were all very busy.

I was working in the operation theatre and had no time to go out and see other things outside. I know that in the hospital everybody was doing his best. Within three days of my arrival the second batch of doctors with a number of medical students arrived. They worked very hard. The conduct of medical students was very commendable. They went from bed to bed carrying patients and administering to their needs. They all tried to do their best. The hospital was evacuated within six days and there were only about 75 patients left after that time."—United Press.

Sir Norman's Quetta Mission

SIMLA, June 15.

Sir Norman Cater, who came here for two days to consult with the Government of India regarding the immediate problems facing Quetta and which have been formulated in an official communique left to-day for Lahore, from where he will fly to Quetta.—United Press.

CHINA MOVES POWERS

Representations To Signatories Of Nine-Power Treaty Against Japan

LONDON, June 15.

The Chinese ambassador has seen Sir S. Hoare thrice within the past three days to convey the representations which his government is making to all signatories to the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922 against the recent Japanese action in North China.

Under this treaty which was signed by Japan, inter alia the powers agreed in respect of China's sovereignty independence and integrity and refrain from taking advantage of the conditions in China in order to seek special rights and privileges.—Reuter's Special.

COAL STRIKE TO BE CALLED OFF

Workers Of U. S. Industry Confirm Leaders' Decision

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, June 15.

Workers of the coal industry have confirmed leaders' decision to call off coal strike.

The decision was reached at a joint conference of the United Mine Workers Union and representatives of soft coal workers which unanimously agreed to reassemble on June 24 to renew negotiations for wages and hours agreements to replace those expiring at the end of June.—A.P.

STRATOSPHERE FLIGHT

Motor Trouble Compels Wiley Post To Turn Back

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, June 16.

Airman, Wiley Post left Burbank (California) this morning in an attempt at stratosphere flight towards New York and landed at Wichita (Kansas.)

Motor trouble compelled him to turn when in the vicinity of Davenport (Iowa).

This is his fourth attempt at transcontinental stratosphere flight.

PATRIOT, DRAMATIST AND REFORMER

Appeal To Honour Agha Hashar's Memory

LAHORE, (By Mail).

A joint appeal by about fifty prominent Hindus and Muslims, including President of the Punjab Legislative Council, Choudhri Shahab-ud-Din, Sir Mohammad Iqbal, Khan Sahib Sheikh Fazal Elahi and others has been issued for observing the Agha Hashar Day on June 30th.

In the course of the appeal it is stated:

"The cause of the Indian national literature in general, and Hindi and Urdu in particular has sustained an irreparable loss by the death of Agha Hashar Kashmiri, popularly called the Indian Shakespeare, on 28th April, 1935, at Lahore.

VERSATILE GENIUS.

"Agha Hashar Kashmiri was a versatile genius whose literary and artistic talents were devoted to the progress of Hindi and Urdu literature, and the cause of social reform. He began his literary and dramatic career in Bombay. He settled down in Calcutta. But the Agha had great love and regard for the people of the Punjab.

He belonged not only to Bombay, U.P., Bihar, Bengal and the Punjab, but equally to the various communities of India. His life work is a monument of glory and pride for the motherland. He gave the best of his genius equally to Hindu culture and Muslim society. He wrote on national history and culture of the Parsis, the Bengalis, and the Jews.

"By the death of Agha Hashar India has really lost one of her brilliant dramatists and one of her literary jewels. We appeal, therefore, to all Indians, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Jews, and Christians, to unite in honouring this great Indian who lived and worked for harmonising the various cultures of India.

"This function should be used for bringing the various peoples on a common platform of cultural fellowship."—A. P.

Mysore Durbar Gives Rs. 10,000 For Quetta Relief

MYSORE, June 15.

It is understood that the Maharaja of Mysore and the Dewan have contributed Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 250 respectively towards the Quetta Relief.—A.P.

Fiji Indians Reiterate Their Right To Vote

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED NOMINATIONS TO LEGISLATURES

ALLAHABAD June 15.

The Secretary, Indian National Congress, Allahabad, has received copies of a petition, the Indian voters and residents of Fiji are presenting to the Legislative Council of Fiji, and of the Memorandum of Representation submitted on March 5, 1935, to His Excellency Sir Arthur George Murchison Fletcher, Governor of Fiji protesting against the proposed constitutional changes from elective to nominated representation as also other changes.

The memorandum of representation made to His Excellency the Governor, says among other things:—

CITIZENS' CHERISHED RIGHT.

"The right of having a voice in the Legislative and Executive affairs of the State is the most valued and highly cherished right of every citizen irrespective of whatever creed or race he belongs, and we might be well pardoned if we are not prepared to relinquish it in favour of a system of nomination.

"The change suggested by Your Excellency in our opinion is not in the best interest of our community. It has been sad experience of the community that the interest and welfare of Indians in this Colony has been the last concern of the Government of Fiji. Our experience and knowledge of the type of Indians nominated by the Government to fill the position in different local bodies, and in the Legislative Council of this Colony in the past, give a strong reason to believe that the people nominated by the Government will be on the whole the people who will be acquiescent to Legislative and Executive measures irrespective of whether they will be in the interest or against the interest of the community.

ANTI-DEMOCRATIC.

"We have reached a stage in this Colony where the introduction of a system of nomination will be like filling new wine in old bottles. Such anti-democratic and retrograde step will have strong reaction on an overwhelming majority of the community which will result in our opinion in endangering peace and harmony that at present exists between the different races and creeds in this Colony.

"We must also emphasise the importance of the new constitution that India is about to receive and the effect it will have upon our people here. Let us not be misunderstood when we instance the new Indian Reform Bill that our community here demands or even aspires to attain self-government in Fiji. What we say and what we aspire to is that we shall have a right to criticise, a right to advise, a right to express our aspirations and our needs through the representatives elected by us in the governance of this colony. If the Government thinks that a change in the constitution of the Legislative Council is absolutely imperative, at this stage, it must be such as will be an advance on the present constitution and not a retrogression of the reform.

"In conclusion, in view of the election that will shortly be held for the next Legislative Council, we strongly urge that the question of any change on the present constitution be postponed until the new Legislative Council meets after the election and that the existing constitution be continued for the present. The wishes of the community should be ascertained through the polls at the coming election when our community has decided to make the question of franchise or nomination the main issue of the campaign."

WHY NOMINATIONS?

The Indian voters of Fiji in the course of their petition to His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government and the Members of the Legislative Council of Fiji, also strongly oppose the introduction of a system of nominated representation in the constitution of the Legislative Council and of the Municipal Councils of the Colony.—United Press.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH BOMBAY UNIVERSITY?

By—S. G. WARTY. M.A.

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EXPLOITATION OF EMPLOYEES

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A careful study of the trading system of Bombay and other important towns in the Presidency will reveal that nearly 14 to 18 hours' work is extracted from employees by their employers. No fixed timings for the opening and closing of the shops. A restaurant generally has its door closed for four hours. The hotels and restaurants who keep their shops open for 20 hours have two shifts in the whole day but taking the inhygienic nature of work into consideration, it will be a quite sane conclusion that it is quite unhealthy.

The only holiday that is observed in the Hindu Trading community is the 'Amavasya,' the last day of the Hindu month. It must be noted here that this day is not observed to give a complete rest to the shop assistants but it is supposed to be an unauspicious day for trading purposes. Even then, they are being asked to go on bill-collecting purposes, or even employed to sweep the dirty floor or cleaning the idle stock.

This heartless system often leads to anaemia, tuberculosis, etc.

In many of the cases boys of tender ages are employed in restaurants for inhygienic work. The reason obviously for employing these youngsters is that, their labour is always cheaper and more work can be extracted out of them than the adults. Even after doing work to the extent they are wished to by their masters, these poor things are always subject to terror, sticks and slaps are freely used for trivial errors, such as breaking of cups and saucers, etc., while no efforts are spared to recover the cost of the damages. These youngsters are generally 9 to 13 years of age.

The grievances of dark and blocked up Mooljt Jetha and Mangaldas cloth markets' employees in no way can be overlooked. Their complaints are hushed up for the reason that their Union is not systematically organized to deal with the situation and the employers in every way try to reap the advantage of this.

A Bill to remedy these evils is on the table of the Bombay Legislative Council, introduced by Mr. Bakhale. The Government policy on this Bill has not yet been disclosed and it is feared that for want of proper propaganda, the bill may not get its passage successfully. Surely the efforts of Mr. Bakhale to introduce this kind of legislation deserves to be strongly supported by the public.—Yours, etc.,

M. N. DAVE MITHAIWALA.

Quetta Relief

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The tragedy of Quetta is so terrible and so complete that one wonders what relief is possible and the what extend. Nearly 3/4 of the population of Quetta is dead and nothing in this country can bring them back to life. Of the remaining population a very large number has already returned to what is called their native places and out of them a good number is being absorbed by their own people. Yet, no doubt there remains a number of people who have really become destitutes as a result of the Earthquake and they are distributed to several of the northern provinces. It is they who really need immediate succour. If newspaper reports are to be relied upon, local people are doing their best for them. There can be no two opinions that these destitutes should not be allowed to suffer merely for want of help and the human heart everywhere is sound enough to relieve such suffering. So far as Quetta is concerned no relief is possible at least for the present.

The main objection of the Government against non-official relief as set forth by them is that any outsider going to Quetta for relief work will add to the congestion and will eat and drink at the cost of the sufferers. As a large number of military and police and other workers have had to be sent by the officials a few dozen unofficial selected Relief Workers could have been easily allowed to go to Quetta. But the reason for the prohibition as every sensible man is convinced, is nothing but political and the Government are anxious to keep many things that have happened in that tragic city as a guarded secret.

Congress and other non-official Relief Funds have already been started and relief is being administered in places where refugees have arrived and the public must surely support these funds. Contributions towards Mayor's Funds should also be earmarked for ining administered through non-official agencies.—Yours, etc.,

ABID ALI.

Assamese Lineage Of Poet Rabindranath

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Benudhar Rajkhowa, B.A., retired Extra Assistant Commissioner and a famous Antiquarian and Penman of Assam has discovered the lineage of Bengali Poet Rabindranath Tagore to be Assamese, which causes much sensation in the Press. In some letters by Rabindranath to some exstudents of Santiniketan, the poet has partly admitted the discovery.

Mr. Rajkhowa explained his discovery by way of a speech delivered in a gathering in Dibrugar in Upper Assam. He said that in the Royal Court of Maharaj Naranarayan, the Ruler of Cooch-Behar which was the seat of Assamese learning in 1400-1600 A.D. there were nine gems or "Nava Ratna", one of which was the scholar Purooshottam Vidyavagish, the known head of the present Tagore family of Calcutta. He was a contemporary of Sri Sankardev the greatest spiritual teacher of Assam. Pundit Purooshottam compiled a Sanskrit grammar named the Ratnamala Vyakaranam, which is still holding it's high esteem in the mind of every Sanskrit scholar of Assam. The grammer is quite unknown in Bengal. This led Mr. Rajkhowa, with other evidences, to think that Rabindranath is a descendant of the Assamese scholar Purooshottam Vidvavagish. The poet expressed his ignorance about the subject at first, but lately he wrote that there is no doubt that Assamese blood flowing in his vains as of many other Bengalis of present Bengal.—Yours, etc.,

P. N. SINHA

VERY HEAVY RURAL DEATH-ROLL

(Continued from page 1)

E. B. Wakefield, Wazirajzam (Prime Minister) in spite of the death of his eldest daughter and severe injuries sustained by Mrs. Wakefield, who is still in hospital. and injuries on his own person has been doing his level best to relieve the suffering. Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield had been buried in their beds at their Quetta residence and after a hard struggle for an hour and half were rescued. His surviving daughter had a miraculous escape wall falling every part of bed except where she lay.

HOW DOG WAS RESCUED

The concern of Mr. Wakefield about his big black Labrador dog and his search for him is interesting. Finding no trace of the dog anywhere about on the first day of the disaster he persevered on second day when while walking over his ruined house he heard scuffling noise far down. After four hours of digging by his men the head of the dog was at last reached and when water was poured over his head, the distressed animal was noticed trying to wag his tail After 35 hours duration of live-burial under 7 feet of debris the dog was rescued with a number of injuries.

While in the car with Mr. Wakfield from Mastung on the road to Kalat at the tenth mile he pointed out to me a few ruined buildings showing the sight of Guru village and where now under the shade of trees the injured inhabitants of the surrounding village were receiving medical treatment at the hands of a party of doctors from the Mastung relief centres. These villages which were inhabited by men of Shahwani and Mohmeshafi tribes have had a large deathroll and all the buildings in them have collapsed. Beyond Guru, the country is uninhabited for a number of miles.

PROVIDENTIAL CLEFT

There were seven or eight villages nestling on to the shelter of the hills to the west of the road No sign of these villages can be seen now. Added to this devastation and suffering, all the old wells and "Karezes" (underground water channel) in this area have suddenly dried up after the earthquake and the inhabitants of these villages would have died of thirst but for the big downpour of water from the new providential cleft in the hills. This also dried up within four days, but meanwhile the people had commenced to dig a new well. In the wohole of this area, there is good standing wheat crop and until June or July the crop is harvested rations will continue to be provided by the State to the sick and destitute.

HEAVIER RURAL DEATHROLL

Further down the road to Kalat I passed through the Mangochar Group of villages which have a high deathroll. Between Mangochar and the Kalat Cantonment all hamlets have collapsed. The police station at Soro seen from the roadside was also in ruins but the policemen are reported to have had the good fortune to escape. At Skalkco lying along the same road as many as 14 persons are reported to have met death

Of the villages south of Kalat, the Thok village is noted for the shrine of Sakni. Mamadan has suffered the maximum effect of the earthquake shock with 14 deaths and only 3 survivors. Tremors have continued to be felt since the earthquake shock and one intense enough tremor was experienced on Friday night.

The Khan of Kalat and his family like everybody else in the affected area continue to live under canvas and the problem of proper shelter for all is engaging the anxious thought of the ruler and subjects alike.

FAKIR'S PREMONITION COMES TRUE

(Continued From Page 1)

ly and their large number of relations going unscathed has a story behind it. The Khan's palace at Quetta, where he invariably lives during this part of year, and where specially on evening of the fateful night of May 30 the wedding ceremony of His Highness's first cousin Mir Mohmed Haji Khan was fixed to be celebrated is a heap of ruins to-day and might have claimed many victims but for the extraordinary and sudden change of mind of His Highness only a few days before the event to celebrate the marriage at his own capital, Kalat, in face of the vehement opposition of even the most respected relations. Many relatives of His Highness besides his establishment and retinue owe their escape to this decision.

FAKIR'S PREMONITION.

A few days before the wedding His Highness was visited at his Quetta palace by an old Pathan Fakir who favoured His Highness with casual visits, but never accepted any gifts. This same Fakir, perhaps having premonition of the disaster appears to have forewarned the Khan and literally ordered him to quit Quetta forthwith. The deep reverence with which His Highness regarded the pious Fakir prompted him to carry out the injunctions given him, to which action the large number of persons including His Highness and family owe their lives to-day.

WHAT BOMBAY CONGRESS COST

POPULARITY OF TWO-RUPEE ADMISSION

The audited statement of accounts of the Reception Committee of the 48th Indian National Congress, Bombay, has been issued.

The income side shows the figure of Rs. 2,63,103-3-6 out of which after deducting expenditure there remains a balance of Rs. 5,157-4-1.

The main items of income (in thousands of rupees) are: R. C. membership 44; Donations 11; Subjects Committee admission 19; Congress Visitors 100; Rent of Stalls nearly 5; Advertisement Space 3; Rent 5 1/2; Exhibition 54; Mess 5; Film Board 5; etc.

ABDUL GAFFAR NAGAR.

The construction of the Abdul Gaffar Nagar cost Rs. 1,30,364-13-11.

The other main items of expenditure in thousands of rupees are:—Exhibition 11; Mess 21; Delegates reception 2; Lighting and Broadcasting 13; Volunteers 9; Water-supply and Sanitation 24; Accommodation 6; President's, Reception 3; General Purposes 3; etc.

The popular tickets of admission to Congress Pandal priced at Rs. 2 which were a new feature of the Bombay Session have had a very encouraging sale bringing in Rs. 80,742.

THE QUETTA EARTHQUAKE

(Continued from page 6.)

mediately for Government publication and at the end of the year separate figures for claims paid and claims outstanding to the "Quake Victim' along with the usual and regular statistics required by law. Though the Indian Insurance Act does not apply to non-Indian companies, yet the Government should compel the latter to supply the required information atleast this time.

After the publication of such lists of policyholders by various companies, it will be quite possible for the sympathetic Insurance Agents to start a Claim Settlement Agency, all free of charge, or at a nominal commission, for the facility of the illiterate widows and orphans.

I, as a member of the Indian Policyholders' Protection League, and on behalf of the poor and unfortunate victims, make a public request to all the insurance companies for such a noble example. There should run a sort of a race amongst the Life Offices to be the first to publish such lists and the one that does so first of all will undoubtedly win the approbation of all the insuring public, in general, and the victims of Chance in particular.

(Note:—All such persons as require any help for the claims, can write full information to the following address, and the best efforts will be made to get them full claims from respective companies, without any charge and obligation. The address is: Harbux Lilaram Hingorani, B.A., C/o. Hurbux & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.)

STOP PRESS

FATE OF LLOYD GEORGE'S NEW DEAL

LONDON, June 16.

Reuter understands that the Cabinet Committee which has been examining Mr. Lloyd George's new deal decided to report to the Cabinet that the plans do not offer any advantage over those already contemplated by the Government.

It is understood that the Committee regard the proposals too vague and speculative.—Reuter.

STEAMER COLLISON

(Special Cable)

QUEBEC, June 15.

It is reported that the Canadian Pacific liner "Emprtss of Britain" from Southampton collided with the British steamer "Kafiristan" in dense fog between Magdalen Island and Fame Point. The "Empress of Britain" is standing by.

TRAGIC FEATURE OF DISASTER

(Special Cable)

LONDON, June 16

After many hours search of the wreckage of the two express trains which collided at Welwyn it has been definitely established that 14 were killed and 29 injured, several of the latter seriously. The tragic feature of the disaster was that three young children were among the dead. They have not yet been identified, as it is possible that their parents also perished.

LEADERS MUST TAKE UP CAUSE OF MASSES

Abdul Bari On Conditio Of Workers & Peasants

ARRAN, June 15.

The first session of the Biro Political Conference was held at Jamnao on June 5 and 6 under the presidentship of Prof. Abdul Bari. A large number of delegates from the adjoining villages attended the Conference.

Prof. Bari in his presidential address observed that although remarkable and speedy progress is being made in respect of obtaining freedom for Hindusthan, the present condition of the 'kisans' and 'mazdoors' is anything but satisfactory and our leaders should take up their cause in right earnest and find out ways and means for their uplift.

Shah Mahammad Ozair Munimi, Assistant Secretary of Bihar Provincial Conference, in his speech stressed upon the fourfold programme which the Congressmen were enjoined to carry through and observed that they should faithfully follow the same, as it will certainly help them to obtain salvation.

Resolutions (1) demanding reduction of canal rates, (2) proposing to find ways and means to make up differences between kisans and Zamindars, and (3) advising the audience to strengthen the Congress organisations were adopted and Conference concluded.

YOUTH CONFERENCE

A youth conference was also held at the same place on June 6.

Babu Mukutdhari Singh, who presided said in his address that to impose the status of the youth there should be a network of gymnasiums, schools and libraries throughout the length and breadth of the country and youths should educate themselves properly before entering into politics. He advocated the removal of purdah, prevention of use of intoxicants and exhorted his audience to consider the Harijans as their own kith and kin and to make efforts for the amelioration of their condition.

Resolutions were also passed condemning the detention of detenus without trial and exhorting Indians not to take part in the next war.—United Press.

NEW PREMISES FOR FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi Performs Opening Ceremony

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi performed the opening ceremony of the new premises of the Fellowship School at Chauhan Bhuvan, Harvey Road, Gaumdevi at 11 a.m. this morning. Mr. K. M. Munshi represented the Governing Body of the school. Parents and guardians also were present in a large number. The function began with a prayer and devotional song by Pandit Bhimrao Shastri, the Music Teacher. Then Principal Shukla introduced Mrs. Munshi to the assembly and dwelt on the splendid co-operation given to the Instution by students and their parents, and Mr. Upadhyaya, the Vice Principal of the school, then referred to the family atmosphere between the students and teachers which has ever been the keynote of the institution.

Then Mr. Kisansinh Chavda briefly reviewed the history of the Institution since it was opened in 1927 by the Honourable Mr. Shrinivasa Shastri and organished by Dr. Arundale, Mr. N. S. Ramrao, Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji and Principal Vyas.

MRS. MUNSHI'S BLESSINGS

After this, Shrimati Lilavati Munshi addressing the gathering said: Such institutions as the Fellowship, which helps in the proper training and development of children, are really important centres of national culture. The Fellowship has rightly set up a new standard in every respect. In 1927 it was the first co-educational Institution of its kind. Not only that, the Fellowship gave a new point of view in modern education and established a rightful place for music, art, and other fine arts in our system of education. This reputation the school has kept up by its yearly festivals and some of the public performances of the school like 'Autumn Festival', 'Post Office,' 'Pujarini', 'Nritya Leela' are glowing examples of widening sphere of art in our province. If a tree weathers all storm and keeps its head straight one can guess that its roots are deeply laid. In the same way the very fact that this institution is very much alive to-day in spite of different calamities, goes to show that it is really deserving to live. The school is just like a big family and this homely atmosphere is a matter of great credit. I wish the institution an all round development in the near future."

Mrs. Munshi then declared the new premises open.

Sjt. Kanayalal Munshi also gave his blessing to the institution and he stated that the present should also be bright and glorious as the past and exhorted the students, parents and teachers to build up a glorious future.

After a vote of thanks to Mrs. Munshi by Mr. P. K. Vakil, the proceedings terminated with a community song by the whole gathering.

Bridegroom Kills Wife And Priest

Plea Of "Unwritten Law" Saves Him From Electric Chair

A plea of "unwritten law" saved Joseph Steinmetz, 24-year-old Divinity student, from the electric chair for killing his girl-wife, Ruth, while on their honeymoon, says the New York Correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

After 15 hours' debate the jury here found him not guilty of murder, but guilty of first-degree manslaughter, and strongly recommended him to mercy.

Pale and shaken Steinmetz was removed to the Tombs Prison to await sentence on June 14. He faces from one to 20 years' imprisonment and additional punishment up to five years for unlawful possession of a gun.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT

The jury's verdict writes the closing chapter to one of this city's strangest crime stories.

Steinmetz is a Jew who renounced his faith to become a Presbyterian and studied for the ministry.

Last autumn on a motor-coach trip from California to New York he met a Hollywood schoolgirl of 17, fell in love with her at first sight and married her.

While spending their honeymoon in a New York hotel the young couple met a young Roman Catholic priest—Father Joseph Leonard. He invited the girl-bride to his room for confession.

The husband becoming suspicious eavesdropped and according to his own story heard his wife protesting against the priest's advances.

He burst open the door found both half-dressed, and was alleged by the prosecution to have shot both dead.

"NO JUSTIFICATION"

For some reason not explained during the trial Steinmetz was accused only of his wife's murder.

The judge's charge to the jury was stern. He said that adultery could not be considered justification for murder.

"No man," he declared, "who believes his wife is committing adultery, has been committing adultery or intends to commit adultery has any right to set himself up as an executioner."

The Divinity student was defended by Samuel Leibowitz, noted criminal lawyer, who has obtained 113 acquittals in 116 murder cases.

His sister said that if her brother had been acquitted he would have returned to Los Angeles to resume his studies for the Presbyterian pulpit.

Mrs. Steinmetz mother of the prisoner, who attended the trial, sat shivah (seven days of mourning) for her son when he became a Presbyterian, thus observing the traditional Jewish ceremony to mark the passing of a loved one.

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THIS WEEK—

'QUAKE TALES AND PICTURES, HIDDEN PARADISE, WAR DRUM, GERMANY & LONDON TO-DAY, DANCE AND DANCERS, Etc.

WOMEN'S PAGE, HEALTH AND WEALTH NOTES, SCIENCE & ART, STAGE AND SPORTING WORLD ETC.

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can be taken safely and agreeably by everyone—from the youngest child to the oldest man or woman. It acts, not by irritating the mucous membrane, but by stimulating the natural actions of the intestines. The use of Hunyadi Janos does not form a dangerous "aperient habit." There is no need to increase the dose continually as with ordinary laxatives. On the contrary, in many cases the amount necessary can gradually be diminished.

A small dose of Hunyadi Janos taken every morning clears the system of poisonous accumulations, wards off Constipation and its attendant evils, and guards against Biliousness and Sick Headache. It frees the blood of Gout and Rheumatism, banishes pimples and blotches, and secures a clear and healthy complexion.

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6. Overcomes the tendency to obesity;
7. Prevents hemorrhoids;
8. Averts many of the complications of pregnancy; and of diseases peculiar to women;
9. Procures relief in, and prevents the recurrence of, bilious attacks and liver congestion;
10. Wards off the consequences of indiscretions of diet.
11. Is a valuable cooling and soothing medicine for children.

It is this mysterious virtue of Nature's very own which places Hunyadi Janos water in a class apart from all chemical mixtures, made by the hand of man.

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Enjoy life to the full and keep 100 per cent. fit. Start taking Castophene to-day and banish the curse of Constipation for ever. Castophene purifies the blood stream, by keeping the internal passages and organs clear. It improves digestion and you derive the maximum benefit from your food. There is no reaction afterwards, because Castophene is the permanent way of keeping well and happy. Castophene is very pleasant to take—it tastes like chocolate—and is absolutely harmless, the safest laxative ever introduced. All Chemists and dealers sell it, in bottles of 25, 50 and 100 chocolates and also in packets of 3 chocolates.

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109.

Tatas' Record Output & Profits

Over 176 Lakhs Available For Distribution

GLIMPSES INTO DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT

The Directors' Report for the year 1934-'35 of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., has been issued:—

The Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended, March 31, shows the Company's net profits for the year ending March 31, at Rs. 1,76,64,199-13-8, after setting aside a sum of Rs. 78,00,000 on account of Depreciation, and a sum of Rs. 25,00,000 on account of depreciation on Collieries block, and after setting aside Rs. 1,00,000 on account of Provision for bad and doubtful debts.

With the sum brought forward from last year's accounts, a total profit of Rs. 1,77,78,657-13-2 is available for distribution.

The Directors recommend the payment on first Preference Shares at Rs. 9 per Share, absorbing Rs. 4,50,000 and Rs. 22-8-0 per share on second Preference Shares absorbing Rs. 1,56,10,927-8, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,17,-730-5-2.

The Directors propose to set apart a sum of Rs. 12,00,000 towards the payment of a bonus to employees carrying foward Rs. 5,17,730-5-2.

RECORD PROFITS.

The year 1934-'35 shows, says the report, that a fresh record has been set up in the Company's output and profits. It is fresh evidence of the soundness of the policy which the Company has followed during past years. The steady conservation of the Company's resources and the improvement of its plant even during the years of depression have, during the last two years, brought their reward in the shape of reduced costs and greater ability to meet the requirements of the Indian market for steel.

During the greater part of the year which has just closed the Company had the benefit of operating under the protective tariffs fixed in 1927. The Act revising that scheme of protection has led to the aggregate, to a substantial reduction in the protective duties since 1st November, 1934. It is therefore, only reasonable to anticipate that in future the average price per ton of steel sold will hardly be as favourable as that which was earned in 1934-'35. The directors assure, however, that efforts to produce more efficiently are being in no way relaxed and they are satisfied that the limits of economy have not yet been reached.

AN UNDESIRABLE FEATURE.

An undesirable feature of the new protection scheme says the report, was the introduction by Government, for revenue purposes of an excise duty on the production of steel ingots. This duty has added to the expenses of production of the year under review by Rs. 14,72,704. This figure applies only to the last five months of the year. If the duty had been operative for the whole of 1934-35, the amount of duty payable would have been over Rs. 33 lakhs.

SALES OF STEEL.

The demand for steel in India improved during the year, but hardly to the full extent of the output of the Company. The increase in the sales of steel has been to a considerable degree due to the success of the joint efforts of the Sales Department and the Works in selling and making more steel in the forms required by the Indian market.

The sales of pig iron are not to any great extent dependent on the Indian market in which the demand for his products is relatively small. There has during the past year been an improved demand on the export markets for pig iron but, owing to the rapid increase in the consumption of pig iron by the Company for the manufacture of steel, the Company has not been able to take any great advantage of this improvement.

The stability of world prices for steel which as mentioned above, has been an important factor in the results of the last year, is equally important for the future. The devaluation of the Belgian franc appeared to contain possibilities of a break in world prices. Fortunately, this has been avoided up to the present, as the Continental Cartel proved strong enough to stand the strain. It is hardly possible to predict what the effect on world prices would be if further currency devaluations occurred in important steel-making countries of the Continent. The Directors trust, however, that the Continental Cartel, (which has since become a European Cartel by the adhesion of the British steel-makers) will be able so to organise itself that it can maintain prices even in the event of further currency complications.

NET BORROWINGS.

At 31st March, 1934 the net borrowings of the Company after deduction of investments and "cash and other balances" were about Rs. 325 lakhs. By 31st March, 1935 they had been reduced to Rs. 141 lakhs. The total improvement during the year was thus Rs. 184 lakhs. An important result of this is the reduction of interest charges by over Rs. 7 lakhs in the year. Not less important is the strengthening of the security of the Preference Shares and of the equity of the holders of Ordinary and Deferred Shares.

The equipment in the Works was maintained in first-class condition throughout the year and many improvements were made.

SHEET MILLS.

The installation of the second unit of the Sheet Mills was practically completed during the year and all items of this unit were brought into operation shortly after the end of the year. The preliminary difficulties attendant on the operation of a new type of equipment are being rapidly overcome.

The Blast-Furnace Gas Cleaning Plant was so far completed that it has been possible to clean the Gas from November 1934 onwards. Certain adjustments are still being made by the Contractors' representatives.

The construction of the Coal Mixing Bunkers at the Coke Ovens was nearing completion at the end of the financial year. They have since been brought into operation.

An order for the new Coke Ovens and Bye-product plant was placed in February 1935. It is expected that the new Ovens and plant will be in full operation early in 1937.

The regular production of high-tensile steel was commenced during the year. The trade name "Tiscrom" has been registered for the high-tensile steel produced by the Company.

SALES.

The despatches of rails and fishplates improved substantially during the year, although the demand still left much to be desired. The sales of other products were pushed as energetically as possible in all areas. Direct selling in Madras Presidency progressed satisfactorily and there was greater activity, at several of the stockyards. Every effort was made to avoid the disturbing effect of the reduction of duties under the new Steel Protection Act which came into operation on 1st November, 1934, and to minimise the effect of the increase in freights on the East Indian Railway.

COMPANY'S SCHOOLS.

47 schools were maintained by the Company and at the end of the year there were over 6,000 students in the different schools.

At the end of the year there were 25 "A" and "B" class students in the Jamshedpur Technical Institute and 208. "C" class apprentices. Of the former, 3 were senior, 10 junior and 12 fresh men. Four Graduates were given contracts on completion of their training during the year.

During the year four students returned from foreign training.

During the year labour has worked well. The Directors have restored, with effect from 1st September, 1934, the remaining cut of 5 per cent in the salaries of all employees drawing not less than Rs. 250 per month.

The path of Okasa through the HUMAN BODY

surest way to preserve your HEALTH-VIGOUR-VITALITY

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This great Hormon tonic and restorative is the true and correct nourishment for your nerves and glands, and a real source of fresh energy for brain and body. OKASA is the most valuable preparation existing to-day. There is nothing to compare nor even to approach its remarkable efficacy.

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OKASA is well-known throughout the world for its remarkable efficacy which has become almost proverbial. For restoring lost vitality, checking premature old age, nervous breakdown and for regaining a new surge of life, the action of OKASA is so prompt, certain and lasting that to laymen it is nothing less than a miracle. To understand why OKASA possesses such enormous Youth and Energy restoring properties, you must follow its course through the Human Body as shown in the adjoining illustration.

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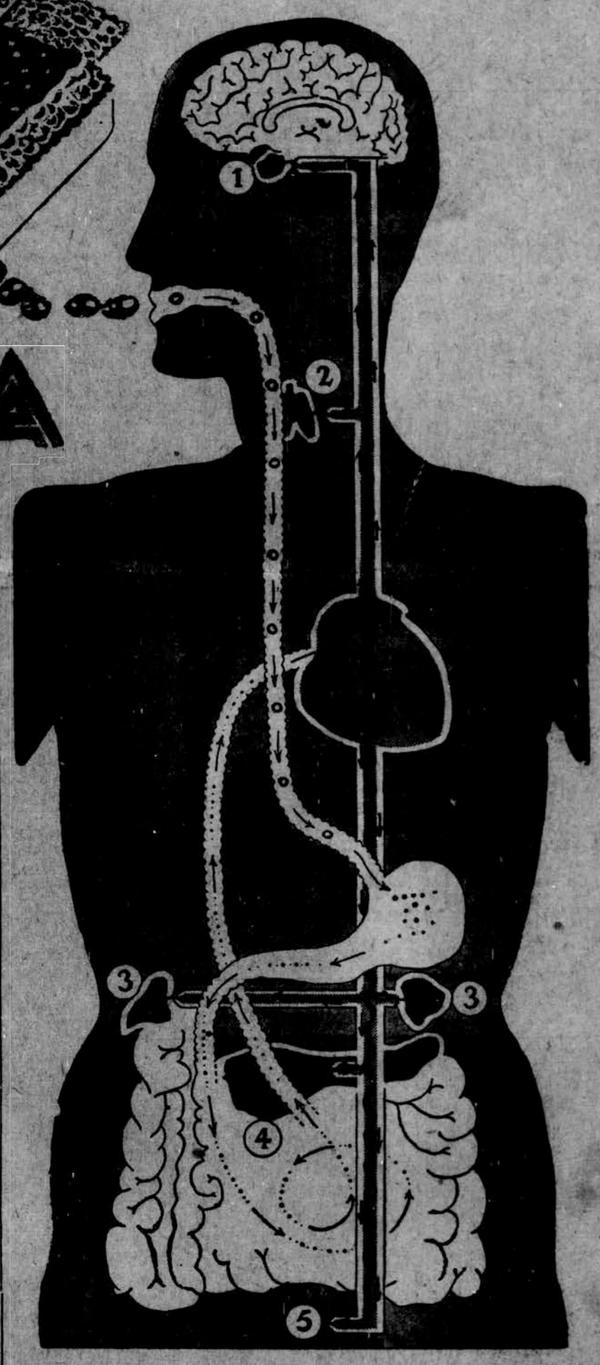
OKASA is not a stimulant and therefore, claims no magical effect in 24 hours like other common preparations which are being put on the market in imitation of this highly scientific product. OKASA acts gradually but surely for which a course of 25 days is necessary in all normal cases. This would cost you only about ANNAS SIX a day, cheaper than a doctor's prescription, cheaper than all known medicines, and yet far more reliable and efficacious. You will soon see for yourself what benefits you derive—Far better health than ever before full of fresh energy, increased vitality, greater mental and physical activity. OKASA makes you immune against all infectious diseases, danger of heart failure and nervous breakdown.



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It whitens the teeth quickly and effectively, removes the germs, gives healthy appearance to gums and makes the breath sweet and fragrant. Besides the active principles of NEEM prevent diseases of teeth and gums.

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Shipping News

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

June 15.

S.S. Skuld, Captain R Mathassel, Agents F F Campbell and Co., Arrived from Bangkok via Colombo.

S.S. Naringa, Captain W C O Brien, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Calcutta via Colombo.

S.S. Finnanger, Captain F Ollerksen, Agents Standard Oil Co., Arrived from Bataum via Port Said.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru, Captain T Iwashita, Agents N Y Kaisha, Arrived from Yokohama via Colombo

S.S. Baroda, Captain W Bird, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Basra via Karachi

S.S. City of Bath, Captain J C Roberts, Agents Killick Nixon and Co., Arrived from Liverpool via Port Said.

DEPARTURES

June 15.

S.S. Garoet, Captain L Deu Hoedt, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd., sailed for Java.

S.S. Ranpura, Captain G H S Furlong, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., sailed for London via Aden.

S.S. Haresfield Captain J Mackenzie Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., sailed for Rangoon.

S.S. Castalia, Captain Wm. Gemmell, Agents Graham's Trading and Co., sailed for Liverpool via Karachi.

S.S. Sumatra, Captain J O Hedding Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd., sailed for Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

S.S. J B Aug Kessler, Captain J Strays, Agents Anglo Persian Oil Co., Ltd., sailed for Abadan.

S.S. Clan Macvicar, Captain S Y Strange, Agents James Finlay and Co., sailed for Liverpool via Bhavnagar.

LOADING

June 15.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru for China, Japan Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Takliwa for African Ports via Aden.

S.S. Britannia for Europe and American Ports via Karachi

EXPORTS

Bombay, June 15.

S.S. Ranpura, for London:—

S.S. City of Barcelona for Barcelona:—105 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co; 250 bales cotton K Devchand and Co; 50 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 2100 bags castor seed K Devchand and Co; 165 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co; 100 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

For L Paol:—2000 pckts. myrabollams C Jivan & Co.

For Ghent:—165 bales cotton K Devchand.

For Antwerp:—25 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co.

For Glasgow.—2000 pckts myrabollam H Bhagwandas; 510 bags masoor A Virji and Co.

S.S. Castalia for L Paol:—128 bales hemp K J Kapadia; 17 bales hosiery cutting N A Gina and Son.

For Glasgow:—37 bales gr. oil cake M Hoosen and Son; 2100 bags castor seed K Devchand and Co.; 165 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.

S.S. Skuld for L Paol:—2000 pkts myrabollam C Jivan and Co.

For New York:—100 bales wool raw D Abraham.

For Antwerp:—25 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co.

For Philadelphia:—72 bales wool raw D Abraham and Son.

For Glasgow:—2000 pckts. myrabollam H Bhagwandas; 510 bags masoor A Virji and Co.

For Boston:—56 casks skins D Abraham and Sons.

S.S. Ranenfels for Hamburg:—96 bales cotton raw S Textile Products; 220 bales cotton raw A Podar and Co; 2400 pckts. myrabollams C Jiwan and Co; 50 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co; 55 bales cotton Japan Cotton.

For Ghent:—330 bales cotton raw B Mavji and Co.

For Gydnia:—504 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—2000 pckts. gr. oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 1000 pcks. copra oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 3510 bales gr. oil cake A Rauji and Co.; 210 bales cotton clean M Chandulal and Co; 25 bales wool raw D Abraham; 263 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—125 drums castor oil Gujerat Oil Mfg.; 35 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.

S.S. Shunkao Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton P Madhavi and Co.; 200 bales cotton N Fatehally and Co; 200 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co.

For Yokohama:—323 bales tin chipping Burma Shell and Co.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

For Moje:—1500 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Takeria Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

For Osaka:—700 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

For Moje:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS

Bombay, June 15.

S.S. Chebasa, agents M M and Co., from Calcutta:—1336 bags rice; 3330 tons coal; 655 bales gunnies; 56 bales hess. cloth; 1386 bags b'nuts; 251 bags chillies; 123 cases gramophone goods; 189 coils copper wire; 20 cases electric goods; 16820 pcs. fire bricks; 50 cases hardware; 2550 bags cotton seed; 64 cases soap; 61 cases alum. circles; 250 pcs. c. i. pipes; 4605 pcs. iron fittings 4740 pcs. iron pipes; 44 cases canvas shoes; 38 crys. dyes; 50 bundles y.m. sheets; 699 nos. empty drums; 99 drums coal tar; 1522 kegs paints; 80 coils ropes.

S.S. Dogra, agents T M and Co., from Rangoon:—4449 bags rice.

From Cochin:—196 chests tea.

From Ponani:—1261 bags cocoanuts; 90 bundles coir fibres.

From Calicut:—200 bales cotton; 18 chests tea; 427 bags cocoanuts; 35 bundles coir ropes.

Torrential Downpour At Mahableshwar

(From Our Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, June 15.

Early this morning from amongst those who were late to leave the hill-station were, Kh. A. Munshi, Retd. Dy. Collector, Satara, Mr. J. Moss In-charge, European Club and Major B. Z. Shah.

It appears from the Bombay Govt. Gazette that Lt-Col. B. Z. Shah Superintendent of Mahableshwar, is to be on general duty at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

Most of the roads wear a sultry appearance, hardly a car passes by while occasional fog and mist enhance the solitude of the places.

Moreover the Monsoon is showing signs of strengthening. Heavy thunderstorms developing later into a torrential downpour were experienced last evening here while continued drizzling occurs at intervals.

THUNDERSTORM & RAIN IN ASSAM

Temperatures Markedly Above Normal in U. P.

POONA, June 16.

Monsoon has been active in lower Burma and along the west coast of the peninsula. There has been nearly general thunderstorm, rain in Assam with local falls in Bengal, Bihar and Deccan and at a few stations in upper Burma, east of Rajputana, Gujerat, central parts of the country, south-east of Madras and north Madras coast.

Western disturbance caused a few thundershowers in North-West Frontier province and Kashmir.

Temperatures were markedly above normal in United Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Bengal and Orissa.

The chief amounts of rainfall in inches are:—Port Blair quarter Gwa six, Tavoy three, Amherst and Diamond Island one and a half each, Akyab and Bassein one each, Cherrapunji five, Narayanganj two, Gauhati one and half, Darjeeling and Shillong one each, Patna half, Indore one and a half, Jagdalpur and Parachinar half each, Dohad quarter, Calicut and Mangalore four each, Mercara and Karwar two, Cochin, Kurnool, Gulbarga and Marmagao one and a half each, and Aurangabad, Raichur, Poona and Salem half each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue widespread in lower Burma and increase and extend in Konkan and Malabar and continue locally in Assam and Bengal. Scattered thunderstorm rain will recur in the interior of the peninsula, west Central Provinces, west Central India, Gujrat and Western Himalayas.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15-6-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.051 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.8 degrees 0.5 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 78.0 degrees 0.2 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S S E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 231 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9

Rain in 24 hours 0.32 inches

Total rainfall during the month 2.21 inches

Total rainfall during the year 2.23 inches

Weather remarks: Thunderstorm and rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 15-6-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.5deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.88 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.67 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

WET WEATHER

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

The passage of the modified N. R. A. through the Senate and the signature by President Roosevelt has assured the continuance of this legislation and perhaps, other Agricultural Acts in revised form. This feeling combined with Senator Bankhead's statement reasserting the continuance of loan inspired trade buying and short covering.

The weather is reported to be somewhat wet in the South-West with complaints of lateness, otherwise the crop condition is generally favourable.

Though we do not look for any sharp advance in consequence of the continued uncertainties over the loan and size of acreage, we continue to advise purchases on good setbacks to earn moderate profits.

Dead Body In Railway Carriage

On the arrival of No. 8 up passenger train on Sunday at 5-30 a.m. at Bombay Central the dead body of Ajarat Mir Noorani Pathan was discovered in it. The body was removed to the Morgue.

Inquest over the body will be held on Monday.

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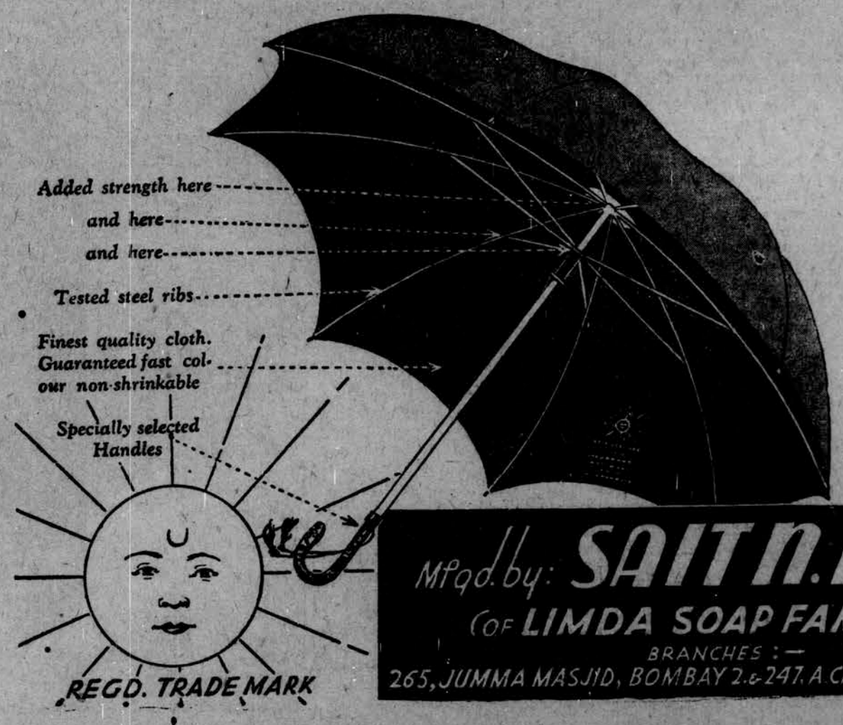

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General Long Liquidation In Shares

Prices Decline On Withdrawal Of Support

STEELS, ELECTRICS AND TEXTILES EASY

BOMBAY, June 15

The local share bazar ruled easy to-day on general long liquidation. There was utter absence of any support and the undertone of the market was easy. The market opened steady but owing to absence of any demand, prices steadily declined on increased selling. Tata Steel, Hydro Electric and Cotton Textile shares were easy. Towards the close there was scattered covering which resulted in a small rally from the low level, but the tendency of the market is easy and we think prices are likely to reach lower levels with occasional rallies on reports of rains. There is utter absence of outside business and holders are losing confidence.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, June 15.

100	Ahm. Advance	302 8
500	Bom. Cotton	40 0
250	Bom Dyeing	816 0
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	256 4
100	Centtral India	293 0
100	Colaba	136 4
100	Coorla	107 8
200	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	380 0
3	E D Sassoon	0 3 3
200	Finlay	112 8
100	Gokak	191 4
1000	Hindustan	1,725 0
200	Indoro	72 8
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	81 4
100	Kohinoor	196 2
250	Laxmi	670 0
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	45 0
2000	Morarji	870 0
250	Model	49 6
50	Mysore	108 12
200	New Great	140 0
100	Oosmanshahi	65 0
100	Phoenix	317 8
25	Sassoon Silk	38 0
2000	Sholapur	2,300 0
50	Simplex	76 14
100	Swadeshi	187 8
100	Swan	77 8
25	Tata	11 0
500	Vishnu	1415 0
1000	Western	900 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	99 8
25-50	Central	37 12
500	Imperial	1,563 12
125-500	Im. Con.	390 10
50-100	India	120 0
5	Union	5 10

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	38 12
70	Gwalior	128 12
150	Indian	443 12
40	Katni Dfd.	1540 0
100	Katni	438 12
35	Okha	260 0
10	Punjab	28 10
100	Shahabad	522 8
70	United	113 8

INSURANCE

25-100	Jupiter	12 12
25-75	New India	44 12
200	Oriental	4460 0
50-100	Vulcan	7 10

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	157 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1710 0
10	Ajmer	10 12
250	Bombay Tram	148 12
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
70	Broach	11 2
100	Karachi	230 0
100	Poona	218 12
200	Surat	195 0
200	Tata Hydro	179 1
1000	Tata Power	1600 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	355 0
200	Amr. Patty	121 0
100	C Province	87 0
100	Dhond Baramati	93 8
200	Gujarat	72 8
100	Mandra Bhon	98 8
200	Pachora Jamner	92 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 0
500	Tapty Valley	768 12

MININGS

100	Shivrajpur	31 9
30	Tata Steel Def.	390 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	149 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	168 12
50	Belapur Sugar	329 0
250	Bombay Steam	298 12
125	Bombay Burma	347 8
50	Bombay Burma Contry	116 4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 8
50	Bombay Telephone	112 4
100	Indian Bleaching	128 12
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	508 12
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	502 8
2000	Port Canning	600 0
25	Scindia	11 7
30	Tata Construction	27 8
25	Tata Oil	19 0

PREFERENCE.

7 p c	Andhra Valley	1350 0
5 p.c.	Bombay Steam	281 4
7 p.c.	Bombay Trams	80 0
5 p.c.	Central India	510 0
7 p.c.	Katni 1st	135 8
7 p.c.	Katni 2nd	108 4
7 1'2 p.c.	Punjab Cement	14 0
7 p.c.	Tata Hydro	138 12
7-1/2 p.c.	Tata Power	1382 8
6 p.c.	Tata Steel 1st	176 4
7-1/2 p.c.	Tata Steel 2nd	173 4
5'12 p.c.	Tata Misc	13-9
8 p.c.	Wahna	600 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 15

Century 262 258 260 256 258 256
Bombay Dyeing 833 825 826 821 822 818 816
Kohinoor 202 203 198 197 198
Central India 302 294 296 293
New Great 140
Simplex 77 76/14
Swadeshi 191 186 187/8
Bundi 39/8 39/2 39/4 38/12 39/4 38/12
I Cement 448 450 443 445 445
Punjab 29 28/10 28/14 28/10
Shahabad 515 508 512 510 522
Andhra 1728 1713 1721 1706 1710
Tata Hydro 180 179/6 179/1
Tata Power 1617 1612 1607 1597 1600
Tram Ord 148/12
T Steel Defd 715 690 698 695 691 685 690
T Steel Ord 153/12 152/4 149/8 151/8 148/4 149
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 173/8
Bellapur 327 321 326 323 327 325
B Steam 302/8 298/12
B Burma 358 346 350 347/8

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 15

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 June
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 July-Oct
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov-Jan.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 9/16
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 July
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271 1/2
Banks selling T T 269 1/2
Banks buying T T 266 3/
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 562
Banks buying D D 575
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 77 5/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 129
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 112
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 4/8
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 3/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.94 1/4 14th instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 7/8 15th instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 15th instant
Java/London 7.27 15th instant
London/Paris 74.96 14th instant
London/Belgium 29.21 14th instant
London/Switzerland 15.16 14th instant
London/Italy 59.93 14th instant
London/Berlin 12.28 14th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 14th instant
London/New York 4.94 5/16 14th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.30 1/4 14th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet
Gold 27-0-8 14th instant
Silver London Ready 32 13/16 14th instant
Silver London Forward 33 1/16 14th instant
Silver New York Ready 73 1/8 14th instant
London discounts 3 mos 3/4 per cent 14th instant
London discounts 6 mos 13/16 per cent
Imperial Bank Rate 2 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 1/4 per cent
3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 14

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 94 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 96 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 105 3/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 108
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 115 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 104 7/8
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 107 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 103 1/2

RUBBER

London, June 15.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed Per 15. 6-9ds sellers.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, June 15

On Friday the New York cotton futures market declined during the early part of the day on speculative selling, but rallied later on strength of Wall Street and covering by shorts. The market was colourless. The opinion was generally expressed that it will be difficult to forecast the market pending a definite announcement with regard to the loan. Weather reports were unfavourable and there was increased demand influenced by the prediction of Senator Bankhead that the new cotton crop will sell at 13 cents.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 11.14. There was some speculative selling which resulted in a further decline of 2 points and October was quoted at 11.12 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was active buying on unfavourable weather reports and bullish view expressed by Senator Bankhead. Prices advanced 18 points from the lowest level and the market closed at a net rise of 10 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 15 points at 11.93c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly active and closed at a rise of 12 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices improved 15 points at 12.05c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 11.30 plus 14 (2-37 p.m.)
Lowest 11.12—04 (10-25 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market higher owing to prediction of Senator Bankhead that new crop will sell at 13 cents. Washington developments dominating influence. Cotton goods market—yarn market—quiet.

New York: Market steadier on trade fixations July and pool buying Mays. Selling scattered.

New York: Market affected favourably by bullish view of Senator Bankhead. Continuance of rains in South-West. Trading narrow.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange service cabled as under:—

We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in the month of May at 448,000 bales

The average consumption per working day during the week was 19,700 bales.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

13-6-35: Warm. Heavy rains. Texas getting too much rain; More rain expected Western belt.

14-6-35: Consumption 469; Covering on continued rains West.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 15.

July	11.66
October	11.36
December	11.40
January	11.40
March	11.50
Middling Spot	12.00

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 15.

July	11.51
October	11.29
December	11.33
Middling Spot	12.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, June 15.

Day's receipts all U.S. Ports 2,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain Nil bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 3,000 bales.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 15.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan unchanged.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 15

T.T. LONDON ON:—
Berlin 12.26-1|2.
Amsterdam 7.29-1|4.
Brussels 29.19.
Madrid 36.13.
Milan 59.96.
Berne 15.14.
Paris 74.93.
Prague 118.43.
T.T. London on New York closing rate 4.93-15|16.

SEEDS.

London, June 15.

Linseed Laplata Hull c.i.f. ton, 29.5.0 June sellers.

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton, £11.6.3 June|July sellers.

Linseed Bombay|London c.i.f. ton, £11.16.3 June|July sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull|cont. c.i.f. ton, £13.2.6 June|July sellers.

Castorseeds Bombay c.i.f. ton, £[illegible] Seemingly sellers.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, June 15

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange was closed on Friday and will remain again closed to-day.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 14

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power Com	4
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	25
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	51
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	56
Columbia Gas	6
American Tel and Tel x.d.	127
Western Union Telg	34
Radio Corporation	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	45
New York Central	17 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	12
Erie R R	9
Pennsylvania R R	23
Union Pacific R R	103
Great North Pfd	20
National Distillers	25
Hiram Walker	25
Amr Tobacco B	90
Canadian Pacific	11
Bethelehem Steel	37
United States Steel	39 1/2
American Smelting	44
Int Nickel of Canada	38 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	16
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	56
International Harvestor	45
Ford Motors of Canada A	25
General Motor	51 3/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	26
St Oil of N J	49
Atlantic Refining	27
Socony	13 3/4
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	14
Chase Bank	24 1/2
National City Bank	22 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	395
Celanese Corp of Amr	24
General Foods	37
National Dairy	17
Du Pont de Nemours	103
Amr Cyanamid B	21

Total business 1 1/2 million

We have a favourable opinion of the market. Operation capacity of U. S. Steel 37 per cent. Brokers' loans 3 millions up. Rails acting well.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, June 14

Spot silver prices were raised to-day by 1/4 cent to 72 7/8 cents

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE

Total gross Indian Sea and Land Customs revenue, excluding salt revenue amounted to Rs. 4,82,31,000 during last May as against Rs. 4,30,72,000 and Rs. 4,06,70,000 for the corresponding month in 1934 and 1933 respectively.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 15

The local silver market opened steady but later on ruled quiet on scattered liquidation. In the absence of any fresh development in America, there is less desire to opearate in the market and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. The gold market was also quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. Shanghai T T on London was quoted to-day at 1-7 7/8.

	Rs. a. p
Ready silver	78 7 0
Jeth delivery	78 2 0
Ashad delivery	79 1 0
Ready gold	34 14 6
Jeth delivery	34 15 0
Ashad delivery	35 1 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 15.

London silver market steady.

Spot	32-7|8
Forward	33-1|8

GOLD

London, June 15.

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7|0|9

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, June 14

July 73.45 plus 65
September 74.00 plus 20
December 75.05 plus 25

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 13

Broach J/A opening 228 1/2; highest 229 1/4; lowest 227 3/4; closing 228 3/4
Broach A/M opening 213; highest 213; lowest 212 1/4; closing 212 1/2
Comra July opening 207; highest 207; lowest 208 1/2; closing 207
Comra D/J opening 190; highest 190; lowest 189 1/2; closing 189 3/4
Bengal July opening 144; highest 144; lowest 143 1/2; closing 143 1/2
Bengal D/J opening 138 1/2; highest 138 3/4; lowest 138 1/4; closing 138 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 30-6-35) Rs. 6
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs 31 3/4
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (31-6-35) Rs. 4 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 14-6-35	4320000	7422000
Receipts Yesterday 14-6-35	4000	7000
Exports to date 14-6-35	4597000	7145000
Stock at Ports 14-6-35	1499000	2669000
Stock Interior Towns 14-6-35	243000	1269000
Stock Liverpool 13-6-35	6670000	976000
Visible Supply 14-6-35	3969000	5026000
Quantity in sight 14-6-35	7913000	11745000
Quantity out of sight 14-6-35	2263000	1257000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 15

Following a rise of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 214/8 for Broach A/M delivery but declined to Rs. 213/12 on long liquidation. Later on there was scattered buying which improved prices to Rs. 214/8. The undertone of the market was steady. There is less desire to operate pending definite news from Washington about loans on the new crop.

The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A	231 0 0
Broach A/M	215 8 0
Oomra July	209 8 0
Oomra D/J	192 8 0
Bengal July	146 4 0
Bengal D/J	141 0 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 15

Bengal Superfine	165
Bengal Fine	157
Bengal F G	149
Sindh-Punjab Fine	157
Sindh-Punjab F G	142
Wardha-Hingt	231
Nagpur/Savner	233
Pundhurna	219
Yeotmal	218
Arvi	217
Ellichpur	215
Berar	210/212
Khamgaon	212/214
Mulkapur	208/210
Khandesh	206/208
Jalna/Sailu	206/208
Burwah/Sanavad	210/212
Broach Fine	236/238
Punjab/American	270/275
Punjab/American mix	250/255
Cambodia	305/310
Compta Good	265/270
Kampala	360
Busoga	358
Jinja	350

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 15.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	13-6-35	This year.
Khandesh	1	251,589
Central India	72	104,751
Barsi and Nagar	...	106,331
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	45,575
Berar	234	397,110

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

East: Partly cloudy. Local thunder showers
Central: Partly cloudy
West: Partly cloudy

Central Provinces	71	92,890
Total Oomras	37	998,046
Dholera	2,327	176,942
N.-W. Provinces	...	32,743
Rajputana	93	36,945
Sind-Punjab	333	306,150
Broach	61	131,016
Coompta & Dharwar	78	80,626
Westerns-Northerns	486	66,536
Cocoanada	...	205
Tinnarelly & Cambodia	51	68,581
Persian	...	2,676
American	...	65,360
Egyptian and African	2,647	314,328
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	711
Total	6,154	2,273,165

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 6th June.
In full-pressed Bales.

	13-6-35	This year.
Europe	4,491	340,401
Japan and China	3,255	999,768
Coast Ports	60	26,140
Up-country by Rail	...	205,378
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	31,159
Total	7,806	1,602,846

COTTON PREMIUMS

Bombay, June 15.

F. G. Broach July/August Teji/Mandi Premium about Rs. 6 1/2
F. G. Broach July/August Teji on 240 Premium about Rs. 1
F. G. Broach July/August Mandi on 225 Premium about Rs.
New Yearly Teji/Mandi on Broach Ap./May 1936 Rs. 32
New Yearly Teji on Rs. 250 Ap./May 1936 6 1/2
New Yearly Mandi on Rs. 190 Ap./May 1936 Rs. 7 1/2
Declaration on 21-6-35.
Monthly Teji/Mandi 1936 Rs. 4 1/2
Monthly Rs. 5 difference Teji 1936 Rs. 3/4
Monthly Rs. 5 difference Mandi 1936 Rs. 3/4

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES
Bombay New York:
Broach J/A 230/4 New York July 11.59 Rs. 30 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/4
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1936 214 New York May 11.47 Rs. 44 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/4

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, June 14

SAKELS—
July 14.17—06
November 14.42—05
January 14.42—06
ASHMOUNI—
June 13.24—06
August 12.55—07
October 12.31—06

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 12th June 5,560 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,267,011 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,115,516 bales
Increase 151,495 bales

COFFEE

London, June 15.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	Season to-date	This week	Corresponding New York, June 14. Season 1933|34	Week 1934
Total in sight (excluding linters)	7,913	39	11,745	53 bales
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other American, (excluding linters)	4,547	67	5,320	53 bales
Exports from U. S. Ports	4,587	50	7,145	130 bales
Of which to Japan	1,489	27	1,720	51 bales
Of which to China	111	2	298	28 bales
Of which to Great Britain	733	14	1,218	16 bales
Of which to Germany	389	10	1,347	12 bales
Stock at New York	—	9	—	67 bales
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	1,499	—	2,669 bales
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	243	—	1,269 bales
World's Visible Supply	—	5,791	—	8,275 bales
Of which American Cotton	—	3,969	—	5,926 bales
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	9,262	187	12,372	186 bales
Receipts at U.S. Ports	4,320	14	7,722	35 bales

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

COTTON OPERATORS WAIT FOR A LEAD

Unsatisfactory Demand

Bombay, June 1[illegible]

After the recent plethora of political and market news, the past week of quiet undisturbed markets has been quite a refreshing change, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

The amended A. A. A. has apparently been approved by the House of Representatives, but cables yesterday referred to resistance being experienced in the Senate. That it will eventually be passed, however, seems beyond doubt and as a market factor this is fully discounted.

Steadiness has been imparted to the market by the activities of the "Silver Group" who, apparently, are not content with the conservative policy of the Administration and who have been seeking, through Mr. Morgenthau, a more aggressive line of action with a view to a further rise in the New York price of the metal. In view of the international complications such a rise might entail, it seems likely the Government will adhere to their present policy.

The improved political situation in France and the strong action taken to safeguard the franc have also contributed to the steadier tone in cotton and most operators and the Trade generally appear to be awaiting a fresh lead.

Cotton news itself has been against the market.

LOW TEMPERATURES

Weather has been more favourable after a period of complaints of low temperatures and fertiliser sales for May show an increase of over 50 per cent on those at the same time last year—an indication that quite a fair proportion of the "something for nothing" money is going into prepaartions for more intensive cultivation this season.

Reports are received that further curtailment is under consideration by American spinners and, with exports almost at a standstill, the movement of cotton is at a very low ebb.

The local market has reflected the dullness of America and the only feature of any note has been the relative steadiness of Broach July/August which has again gone to a premium on new crop of Rs. 18. A considerable amount of unfixed "call" sales are still outstanding in Broach July/August and daily fixings supply a quietly steady demand for this contract. The near approach of the July option settlement date at the end of this month also contributes to its steadiness, and small fluctuations seem likely meantime.

EXPORTS DULL

The demand all round is extremely unsatisfactory and there are still no signs of any revival in the export enquiry.

Japan—our main consumer—reports very quiet conditions in their yarn market and spinners are finding difficulty in placing their output. No real improvement in the enquiry from this source can be looked for in the immediate future.

Europe continues to send a retail enquiry but at very poor prices.

On the spot market quiet conditions have ruled and daily sales have been small. Some small improvement in the enquiry for 20s and 24s warp cotton is in evidence and the dearth of supplies keeps the basis steady.

Monsoon conditions are satisfactory to date and indications are for an increased acreage.

We rather expect easier market both here and abroad.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 14

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	86 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 18 0
Bengal-Nagpur Rly Ord Stock	106 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 18 0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	25 15 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Copn Ord	3 7 3
Calcutta Tramways ordy	1 12 3
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	3 3 0
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	2 17 6
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf 8/6	30 0 0
Genl and Comi Invest Trust Defd Stk	84 0 0
East India Distilleries and S F Ord	1 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd	6 11 0
Great Western Rly Ord Stock	50 0 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corpn	125 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	8 8 6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, June 15

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/5
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/5
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 116/13
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 116/13
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/14
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1955 B D L 101/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 101/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/7
4 per cent 1943 107
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113
5 per cent 1939/44 108/8
5 per cent 1940/43 109/13
3 per cent 1935 100/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/4
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/4

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/5
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103
3 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126
6 per cent K P T 1956 126
5 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper Notes opened at Rs. 94/7 touched Rs. 94/8 to close as above.

SEA BORNE TRADE AT PORT OKHA

PORT OKHA, (By Mail.)

The total import of merchandise at Port Okha during the month of May 1935 amounted to tons, 7,914 valued Rs. 2,78,692 consisting of tons 175 G.P. and G.C. sheets valued Rs. 29,657; tons 78 glass sheets valued Rs. 13,460; tons 309 iron and steel valued Rs. 46,363; tons 303 sugar valued Rs. 23,364; tons 6,963 coal valued Rs. 76,593; and machinery, etc., tons 86 valued Rs. 89,255. The total Exports during the same period amounted to tons 17,603 consisting of tons 2,600 cement, tons 14,904 salt and tons 99 Magnesium chloride etc. The number of steamers that entered the Port was 9.

The total imports during the corresponding period amounted to tons 10,804 valued Rs. 7,20,344 consisting of tons 364 kerosene valued at Rs. 56, 240; tons 855 G.P. and G.C. sheets valued at Rs. 1,31,576; tons 60 Bleaching powder valued Rs. 5,940; tons 633 sugar valued at Rs. 63,080; coal tons 8,297 valued Rs. 91,267; and machinery, etc., tons 794 valued Rs. 3,72,244. The total exports during the same period amounted to tons 20,300 consisting of tons. 2,900 cement, tons 337 seeds; tons 16,601 salt and tons 163 magnesium chloride, etc. The number of vessels that entered the Port was 13.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, June 15.

Wheat. Rozario Santa fe, parcels 23|3 June sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo, parcels 23|3 June sellers.

South Australian, parcels, 26|9 June sellers.

LINSEED OIL

London, June 15.

Linseed oils, maked London per cwt. 20|9 June sellers.

Linseed oils, maked London per cwt., 20|10-1|2 Aug. sellers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, June 15.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c and f Calcutta. per cwt. unchanged.

C. and f. Bombay per cwt. unchanged.

C. and f. Karachi per cwt. unchanged.

Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 3 3
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	107 10 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	1 19 9
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	94 0 0

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1935

Gandhiji Regrets Official Attitude

NOT TO TAKE ANY NEW LINE OF ACTION

Congress President's Plans For Coordinated Relief

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL)

'Apropos' the refusal of the Viceroy to permit Mahatma Gandhi to visit Quetta with a relief party, considerable interest has been aroused regarding the future programme of Gandhiji.

Mahatmaji regretted the attitude of the Government, in refusing non-official help.

NO NON-OFFICIAL RELIEF

Inquiries in informed circles show that Gandhiji sees that nothing could be done by way of non-official relief in Quetta in the present circumstances in view of the official attitude.

Non-official relief organisation will, therefore, have to rest content with rendering help to the refugees outside Quetta who are now scattered in the Punjab, Sind and other places.

It appears Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad had both independently written to the Viceroy seeking permission to enter Quetta. But to both of them permission was refused.

NO NEW LINE OF ACTION

There is not much support to the suggestion that the matter would be further pursued by Gandhiji. Responsible Congress circles are not inclined to believe that Mahatmaji has been contemplating any new line of action, as a sequel to official refusal.

POOLING RELIEF EFFORTS

It is understood Rajendra Babu will, on arrival at Karachi announce the personnel of the Central Relief Committee with Headquarters at Karachi to organise and co-ordinate relief in various parts of the country.

As soon as the Central Relief Committee comes into being an influential Representative Committee will also be formed in Bombay, it is understood, which will co-operate with Karachi Committee.

Rajen Babu In Bombay

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning. He has cancelled his further tour programme in view of the 'Quake situation.

Rajen Babu drove to Mr. K. M. Munshi's Bungalow, where he will stay during the day.

He will be leaving to-night by the Kathiawar Mail to Karachi.

SHAUKAT ALI SEES RAJEN BABU

At about 1-45 on Sunday afternoon, Maulana Shaukat Ali paid a visit to Babu Rajendra Prasad and held prolonged discussions.

National Memorial For Deshbandhu Das

"Weave Into Your Lives, Virtues You Prized Most In Departed Patriot's Life, Says Mahatma

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The opening ceremony of the National Memorial, built to the hallowed memory of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das at Keoriala Burning Ghat, where eleven years ago, the earthly remains of the great patriot were consigned to the elements, was performed this morning by Sir Niliratan Sarcar in the presence of large and distinguished gathering, representing every shade of political opinion in the province.

The design of the memorial monument which rises high in the sky on the bank of the Adiganga is unique in beauty and simplicity. The Central Column has been constructed to a height of 85 cubits. The entire structure has been completed with stone facing and has on its top a representation for the reconstruction and improvement of villages. The construction of the monument has so far cost Rs. 45,000 raised by public subscription. A verandah still remains to be erected round the monument, which would serve as a rest-house for the mourners at Burning Ghat.

MESSAGES

Messages were read out at the function including those from Gandhiji, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Ansari, Mr. N C Kelkar, Mr. M S Aney., Mr. S Satyamurthi, Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Dr. Alam, Babu Bhagwandas and Mr. Asaf Ali.

The message of Gandhiji reads:—"How nice it would be if those present would remember that the true memorial will be to weave into our own lives the virtues we prized most in the Deshbandhu's life."

DEATHLESS LOVE

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore writes—"Thy motherland spreads the veil from her breast on this dust, where thy body left its last touch. Thy country's invocation is chanted in these silent stones for bodyless presence to take its seat here on the altar of deathless love."

Babu Rajendra Prasad:—"Convey my homage to the mortal remains of Deshbandhu, whose memorial was built by sacrifice in the people's hearts."

Subash Babu:—"May the memorial enshrine the Deshabandhu in our hearts"

Among those who addressed the gathering were the Mayor Mr. Faziul Haq, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mrs. J M Sen Gupta, Rai Bahadur Jaladhar Sen, Khan Banerjee and Mr. Momin, Mr. S N Banjerjee and Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose.—United Press.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON INSURANCE CO.

Policy Holder And Doctor In Trouble

NOAKHALI, June 15.

An interesting Insurance fraud case has been detected by the report of a village chowkidar.

One Bharat Chandra Sil, of the house of Upendra Chandra Sil of Noakhali town took out a life policy with the Venus Insurance Company in November 1932, and the policy was assigned to Upendra Chandra Sil in October 1933. Subsequently, it transpired from the Handbook of Death Registrar of the village Chowkidar that the assured person died in September 1929, more than three years before his insurance.

A case of conspiracy to cheat the Insurance Company has accordingly been started against Upendra Chandra Sil, the Doctor who certified the life and the Agent who contracted the policy. Both Upendra and the Doctor have been placed under arrest and enlarged on bail pending further investigation.—United Press.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIM AGAINST ARMY DEPT.

Secretary Of State's Appeal

LAHORE, June 15.

A Division Bench consisting of Mr. Justice Kanvar Dalip Singh and Mr. Justice Currie of the Lahore High Court disposed of an appeal filed by the Secretary of State for India against a decree of Rs. 22,000 passed by a subjudge of Montgomery in favour of Raizada Manohar Lal Bhandari, son of Capt. B. Ram Rakkha Mal Bhandari.

The facts of the case were that in 1926 Raizada Manohar Lal was given a contract by the Army Remount Department for the construction of horse stables and officers' quarters.

After the construction was completed alteration and addition were made, for which Mr. Manohar Lal demanded Rs. 22,000 in addition to the amount canctioned for the contract. The Military authorities refused to pay, on which a suit for the said amount was brought against Secretary of State and the sub-judge decreed the amount.

The appeal was being argued since Friday last. Diwan Ram Lal, Government Advocate represented the Crown and the respondent (plaintiff) was represented by Mr. Saleem.

Their Lordships after hearing urguments accepted the appeal They reduced the amount of decree to Rs. 9,700.

The cross-appeal filed by Mr. Manohar Lal was dismissed.—United Press.

BIHAR MUST DO ITS BIT BY QUETTA

PATNA, June 15.

Babu Jagat Narain Lal, President of the Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha has issued the following appeal for the relief of the Quetta sufferers.

"What a terrible disaster untold suffering and misery can be wrought by the Earthquake is not unknown to the people of this province who have but recently passed through it. The ghastly nature of the suffering and misery brought about by the still terrible earthquake recently at Quetta need not therefore be brought home to them. Bihar and its people cannot forget the universal sympathy shown and practically expressed towards it by the whole country besides the different parts of the world during their hour of great trial and suffering. It is, therefore, our duty both in the name of humanity as fellow countrymen and as a mark of our gratitude for the great love and sympathy shown to us to do all that we can towards the alleviation of the sufferings of those who have survived this terrible disaster. For this purpose influential appeals have been already issued and I can do no more than join humbly in placing the same before the public. Bihar has no doubt suffered greatly and terribly and it would be long before it can come to its own. Yet, we must discharge our duty and I hope the province will not be fond wanting in it.—United Press.

WEDDING PARTY COME TO GRIEF

Lorry Crashes Against Tree Killing Four And Injuring 21

ALLAHABAD, June 16.

A lorry containing guests to a wedding dashed against a tree while travelling at high speed.

The accident happened at about 10 miles from Agra and resulted in the death of four persons while 21 were seriously injured.

The marriage party had come from Dagotta, Muttra, and was returning from Firozabad. The bride and the bridegroom escaped unhurt while one of the bridegroom's brothers and a cousin were killed.

The injured were taken to the Medical College Agra.—A. P.

ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING FOR YOUNG MEN

Special Posts To Be Created In Indore State Service

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, June 15.

With a view to implement his avowed policy of securing increasing association of the State subjects with responsible administrative positions, the Maharaja Holkar has sanctioned the creation of certain special Posts of Gazetted rank for which a select band of young men of the State, with the requisite qualifications, will receive training. Mr. S. M. Kibe, son of Rao Sahib M. V. Kibe, retired Deputy Prime Minister, Holkar State, has been selected by the Maharaja for one of these new posts and is at present being trained in the Finance Department, under the Minister-in-charge, as Deputy Treasury Officer.

"Junna Top Khana," Indore, was the scene of a ghastly tragedy on the midnight of Wednesday last when Shiva Dutt, a wrestler of Indore, was the victim of a murderous assault. It is alleged that Shiva Dutt, while moving about the Cinema Theatre, was suddenly attacked from behind by a person who was said to be on inimical terms with him over the question of ownership of a strip of land in dispute. The victim, with his fractured skull, was immediately removed to the M. T. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries later. The assailant was placed under arrest. The police are investigating the case.

BROTHERS COMPETITION
will close on
19th JUNE
ENTRY COUPONS
will be available
from
SUNDAY EDITIONS
of
2nd, 9th & 16th JUNE
Send any number of Entries

Our Baroda Letter

PROPHET'S DAY IN BARODA

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, June 16.

Under the auspices of the Baroda Anjuman-e-Islam, the Prophet-Day was celebrated in the College Central Hall on June 14, when Dewan Sir V. T. Krisnamachariar presided. Sir Krisnamachariar referred to Prophet Mahomed as a great world figure and a great law-giver. He referred to the communal problem and stated that varied cultures emanating from different religions were a source of great strength to India. He urged all to understand each other's culture, to create a spirit of tolerance and live together as harmonious units. He stated that all the varied heritages were for the common benefit of India. In conclusion he exhorted every community to serve the country with trust in other communities. He said that such gatherings were of great value to understand each other.

About half a dozen speakers discussed the life of Prophet Mahomed. Mr. S. V. Mukerjee referred to the newness of Islam, terming it as the most wonderous gospel—an example of personal purity and magnetism of the Prophet. He urged all to march hand in hand for India's progress.

Mr. Jhala referred to the three essential qualities of the Prophet, viz: (1) complete catholicity, (2) full emancipation of women and (3) equality of status.

Mr. K. R. Anjaria dilated on the simple living of the Prophet who "cobbled his shoes."

Mr. Rasulkhan Pathan, while thanking the president, referred to the harmonious relations of two communities in Baroda State.

AT JAMBUSAR

JAMBUSAR, June 14.

Prophet Day was enthusiastically celebrated to-day by local Muslims by organising a huge procession through the city, and a meeting under the presidentship of Mr. R. M. Malik, B.A., Mamlatdar, Jambusar, was held.

AT RAJKOT

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, June 15.

All the local Muslim organisations combined together to celebrate the birth of Prophet Mahmad which fell on 14th inst. They arranged a great procession which paraded the principal thoroughfares of the city and civil station. Under the auspices of Yaumun Nabi Committee of Rajkot, a mass meeting was held in the big compound of the local Alfred High School, Mr. S. A. Kadri presiding. Invitations were also issued to prominent Hindus and Christians. Prominent among those who attended the meeting were R. B. O. G. Masurekar, Messrs. Gulam Hussein, D. N. Vakil, M. C. Parekh, Swami Bhaveshanand of Ramkrishna Mission, and Mr. Scott of I P. Mission. The meeting ground was soon shifted to the Connaught Hall as the proceedings were disturbed by a dust storm.

A Shrigaud Brahmin named Harivallabh of Kotada-Shanghani was fined Rs. 60 for the breach of the Sharda Act yesterday by the Agency Judicial authorities in connection with the marriage of his daughter Sharda aged 13, which took place in the Civil Station area on 13th inst. He had also to give an undertaking not to send his daughter to her husband's place for the next 2 years for which purpose he was obliged to give a surety of Rs. 200.

(Continued from column 7.)

point, but Rajendra Babu, who had been on the spot in Monghyr and Muzaffarpur, would certainly not have hindered the work in any way, but rather helped it. And, if he had given his own opinion that everything possible had been done. this would have carried weight all over India. I cannot at all understand why he was not permitted to go forward.

"Atmosphere In India Full Of Suspicion"

Andrews Characterises Govt. Policy As Shortsighted

SAYS, RAJEN BABU MIGHT BE OF GREAT HELP IN QUETTA RELIEF

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATNA, June 15.

"Whenever British rule has become racial in character, the Indian mind has immediately resisted it, India will have nothing to do with a white race empire. India must be absolutely free and independent in order to make her own choice as to whether she wishes to remain in close connection with the British Dominions or not."

Thus declared Mr. C. F. Andrews who arrived here last night in a special interview answering the question regarding the moral issue between India and England.

Questioned if he regarded the A. I. V. I. A. programme as antiquated, Mr. Andrews replied, "Not in the least. It is in accordance with the most modern scientific way of looking at progress. Sir Daniel Hamilton is an expert and a businessman of the highest capacity. He is wholeheartedly in its favour, and has already tried it out in the Sunderbans in Bengal. And again he has consulted Mahatma Gandhi about it."

To a further question, if any expert in Indian Finance also recommended it, he replied, "Yes. Sir George Schuster after five years' experience of Indian Finance, recently delivered lectures at the Royal Society of Arts in London which have been widely published. In this he expresses the strong opinion that Mahatma Gandhi's ideas have a large place in the Financial Development of India. He says that centralized industrial development, such as we see in Bombay and Calcutta has to be avoided and the future prospect lies with decentralized village industries."

REACTION TO REFORMS BILL.

Asked his impression of the state of things and political feeling in England and, in particular, what he thought of England's reaction to the Reforms Bill, Mr. Andrews stated, "I have been only for a short time in England during the past two years; for a great part of my time has been spent in Africa and also in short visits to India itself. But everytime I have been to England, I have noticed the rise of a kind of hard realism in the younger generation. I would not call it Fascism, but nevertheless it greatly, admires what Mussolini and others have done It also points to the work of Mustapha Kemal in Turkey. Young England says: "We don't want sentiment. Show us results in action, those alone count? This means impatience with gradual reform there. No question therefore that Young England has got much use for this present Bill. It regards all these compromises contained in it as so many weaknesses leading to inefficiency. This does not mean that young England says with Churchill. It hates Churchill's bombast, but at the same time, it has very little use for hesitating politicians who will not face facts but only play with them."

YOUNG ENGLAND "FED UP".

Questioned what this meant for India Mr. Andrews replied, "It means that if young India was united and could take on the job of governing India in a more efficient manner than at present exists, young England would say, "Take the job, and get on with it". But the younger generation in England is fed up with all kinds of false ideas about India as well as some which are palpably true. Therefore it is on the horns of a dilemma. Southern Ireland seems to young England an example of failure in self-government. It does not at present regard De Valera as a practical statesman. South Africa, on the other hand, wins Young England's admiration. If India could point to a strong body of leaders such as Smuts and Hertzog in South Africa, there would be no hesitation whatever. But England has been taught all kinds of false ideas about Mahatma Gandhi, and there is no other Indian name that counts except that of Tagore, and he, of course, is a writer and not a politician. When Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote his tracts sometime ago after leaving the prison, Young England said, Thank God, here is a man we understand at last. They might not have accepted his ideas, but they could at least understand them. Above all they were moved by his passionate love for the poor."

Asked what effect the Parliamentary Board in the Assembly during the last Session had on British opinion, Mr. Andrews answered "Not much effect on young England. That was quite natural because its work was mainly negative. But it is not yet time to reckon up the effect of an entirely new party in Indian politics."

ANOTHER WORLD WAR?

Further asked if he thought Western Powers were rushing headlong towards destruction and the threat of another world war, and trade wars presaged the doom of Western civilisation, he replied, "No, I don't expect destruction in Europe, or even another war. Little by little, the earthquake of the last war is beginning to cease from its most widespread oscillations. Europe is like Quetta, and we have had during the last 15 years innumerable subsidiary shocks, but I don't expect an earthquake in exactly the same area of the world's surface again, for sometime. The next earthquake is far more likely to happen in North China, and I am also looking with extreme anxiety at Abyssinia".

"SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY"

Giving his own opinion of what he thought of Government's refusal to permit non-official relief workers to proceed to Quetta. Mr. Andrews said: "I regret this as extremely shortsighted, and I did my utmost while I was in Simla to point out this to Government. People do not take for granted to-day as they used to do before, that everything Government does must be correct. The whole atmosphere of India is full of suspicion, and the only way to remove that suspicion is to get Indians, who are respected by the whole Indian community, to report about matters that are in doubt. If I had been Government I would have immediately invited Babu Rajendra Prasad whom everyone in India trusts implicitly, on account of his high-minded character, and also because of the splendid work which he had already done in the earthquake area of Bihar. He might be called an expert, and his word would have carried weight throughout the whole of India. Furthermore he would have been able to give invaluable advice on the spot with regard to saving life, British and Indian. The soldiers did magnificent work and were ready to sacrifice their own, lives again and again to help those in Quetta City who were crushed beneath the ruins.

INEXPLICABLE!

There can be no doubt on this

(Continued in column 5.)

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